



# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

*1951 Volume II. No. 4*

**ABSTRACTS 1346—1563**

**THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**









# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

*Edited by*

**H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.**

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ABSTRACTS 1346—1563

**THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**  
CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

## FOREWORD

Paper restrictions have again reduced the length of many of the abstracts included in this Number.

The list of periodicals covered is the same as that given in Vol. II No. 3, with the following additions :—

Nachrichten für Dokumentation

News Notes of California Libraries

All unsigned abstracts are editorial ; others bear the initials of the compiler or translator, to each of whom the editor tenders his thanks. Cordial acknowledgement is made to all editors and publishers who have made their publications available for abstracting, and to the Director of Research, PATRA for permission to quote from *Printing Abstracts*.

\*against a source reference indicates that a fuller abstract than the one printed is available upon application to the editor.

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## PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

### 1346 Librarianship as a Profession

Pierce Butler

Lib. Q., October 1951, XXI: 4, 235—247.

Librarianship has come to be regarded as a profession, but past tendencies have been damaging to this idea. For example, the imitation of the outward forms of other professions without the corresponding internal development; the premature organizations of librarians and their tendencies towards standardization; the necessity of certification; and the assumption that librarianship is a profession only in so far as it is a science. The professions of medicine, law, and engineering are examined. Special scholarship is common to all. An analysis of the word scholarship follows, and the conclusion drawn that it is a combination of scientific, technological and humanistic elements standing in right relationship to purpose and practice. Medicine, law and engineering do combine these elements, especially the humanistic one.

The main purpose of librarianship is the promotion of wisdom in the individual and in the community. If the relevant humanistic perspective is lacking, this main function is jeopardized and also the identification of librarianship as a profession.

W.J.M.

### 1347 Functions of the Librarian

Joseph S. Dunn

Wilson Lib. Bull., December 1951, XXVI: 4, 315—318.

A library is a collection of books held in common by a group of readers for the most convenient use of each. It must have more to offer in variety and number, and not less to offer in the way of accessibility, than the private collections of the participants. It must hold promise of enough books for all readers and be so organized that readers will not be frustrated in the use of the books by their plenty. Hence the need for classification, cataloguing, shelving and charging out. Relations between librarian and reader can be passive ("to provide resources, and to co-operate with, rather than to be an agency for, adult education") or dynamic ("a reading counsellor," "occupational adviser" or "storyteller"). Reading is a private personal experience, self-directed and freely indulged, a form of self-entertainment and self-instruction. Therefore the librarian should not interpose himself between the reader and the books. Nothing authorises him to speak for the author or read for the reader. In order to carry out his duties he should have had a liberal education. Book selection will be influenced by a librarian's philosophy of librarianship. Shall the collection favour the tastes of the majority or those of readers who want the best? Who are the permanent readers, those who must have a library and who would

associate to establish one if it did not exist? A library flourishes only where there is liberalism, but its function is not to preach it but to be liberalism in operation.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

### 1348 Among the Founders

Frederic G. Melcher

Lib. J., 1 December 1951, LXXVI: 21, 1959—63.

The author relates the coming together of Frederick Leypoldt (41) publisher of *Publishers' Weekly*, Richard Rogers Bowker (28) journalist, and Melvil Dewey (25), that led to the founding of the American Library Association and the launching of the *Library Journal* on September 30th, 1876. Ninety men and thirteen women attended the first convention on October 4th and from the organizational genius of Melvil Dewey came the many revolutionary library practices that invigorated library discussions and programmes throughout the United States and abroad.

### 1349 The Anglo-American Library Associations

R. D. Macleod

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1951, LIII: 11, 362—364.

An International Conference of Librarians was first proposed by Professor Max-Muller, writing anonymously in the *Academy* (London) 18th March 1876. The article was reprinted in the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York), 22nd April 1876. It inspired Melvil Dewey, R. R. Bowker and Frederick Leypoldt to plan a Conference of Librarians to be held at Philadelphia, 4th—6th October.

The *Library Journal* was originally the professional organ of the American Library Association and of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, but from 1877 onwards the latter published its own transactions; from 1880 to December 1883 *Monthly Notes* was issued, and the *Library Chronicle* from January 1884 to December 1888. *The Library*, started in January 1889, was the official organ of the Library Association until December 1898; the *Library Association Record* took over in January 1899.

The First International Conference of Librarians was held in London, 2nd—5th October, 1877. Nine countries were represented, and the total attendance was 216.

D.R.

### 1350 Should the A.A.L. be disbanded?

F. A. Sharr

Lib. Asst., October 1951, XLIV: 8, 113—117.

The usefulness and continued existence of the Association of Assistant Librarians have been questioned; criticisms being basically

that it is uneconomical. These are met by justifying the cost of A.A.L. activities, which include introducing the assistant to public speaking and committee work, training by correspondence course, publication of the *Library Assistant* and textbooks, representation on the Library Association Council and continuous stimulation of the L.A. itself. The author considers that the A.A.L. does not duplicate L.A. work; it covers assistants' interests; the *Library Assistant* and the *Library Association Record* do not overlap; the L.A. does not run correspondence courses, and publishing policies of the two bodies differ. The suggested Students' Section of the L.A. to replace the A.A.L. would hardly be a success if it excluded qualified librarians. The A.A.L. includes a few chief librarians but these do not play a large part in A.A.L. activities. To be strong the L.A. must consist of homogeneous groups; the A.A.L. is one and to disband it would weaken the Library Association.

P.M.W.

## PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

### 1351 The Accreditation of libraries and library schools

L. H. Kirkpatrick

Coll. and Res. Libraries, October 1951, XII: 4, 346—348.

While many professions make stipulations for accreditation with regard to university instructors, and to the library provision, in their special subjects, they neglect to provide for the provision of an adequately rewarded and trained librarian to administer the special library. The A.L.A. might well make representations for the assessment of library provisions and for an appraisal of the demand for special book allotments or special library provision. Also, the training of school librarians by regional agencies should be investigated, with a view to the establishment of acceptable standards.

J.C.S.

### 1352 Graduate Theses Accepted by Library Schools in the United States, 1950—51.

Leon Carnovsky

Lib. Q., October 1951, XXI: 4, 290—297.

Requirements of library schools have altered a great deal since the publication of the list of theses accepted in 1949—50. Of the 36 accredited library schools, 13 have no thesis requirement for the master's degree and 8 make the thesis optional; five others require a research report or something similar instead of a thesis. Thus only 10 of the 36 schools still require a thesis. As a result of these changes, the list which follows is shorter than that for 1949—50. Under names of schools, theses are listed as submitted by them, making a total of 229 entries.

W.J.M.

### **1353 Some Special Forms of Medical Literature**

C. F. A. Marmoy

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1951, LIII: 11, 354-362.

The seven forms listed in the Library Association's syllabus on the literature of medicine are: Encyclopaedias, loose-leaf systems of medicine, textbooks, monographs, *Festschriften*, *Handbücher*, and theses. The author defines these and other terms, and gives examples in an appendix.

D.R.

### **1354 Science Librarians wanted**

Elizabeth Richardson Gilman

Lib. J., 15 November 1951, LXXVI: 20, 1854-59.

Science librarianship is the need of today and tomorrow; without it scientists become liable to technical plagiarism, money is wasted in repetitive cataloguing, and progress is hindered by needless duplication of research efforts. As custodian of an increasing volume of research publication, the librarian must understand the subject matter with which he deals. One method is for the staff to be divided into two sections, one composed of scientist staff for subject processing and service, and the other, of library staff for descriptive processing and service. In this way scientific personnel can be trained quickly to become science librarians. A second method is to use technically qualified staff with no library training to serve as subject specialist consultants for the library. Document processing and description presents many problems, such as "related material" cataloguing, classification of subjects not yet appearing in a classification scheme, and matters of private or security material unknown in general library work. Abstracting services are urgently required. The librarian has many responsibilities to the research worker coming to trace previous knowledge on a subject: in the selection of material to be added, to keep up with trends of research and potential fields of future interest, and to discard wisely. A plea is advanced for library schools to take up and develop the challenge of a new profession "Science Librarianship."

### **1355 Carnegie's Program**

Melvin J. Voigt

Lib. J., 15 November 1951, LXXVI: 20, 1860-62.

Library schools have not provided specialized training for scientific and technical librarians because they were not sure if such training was needed, or even desirable, competent instructors were not available, and the curricula already seemed overcrowded. Previously many science librarians had acquired competency without any library training; now, Carnegie Institute of Technology aims



to produce trained science librarians of a maximum efficiency in a shorter time by a one-year basic school programme with special courses in science and technology. Emphasis is placed on the reference sources in the field and their interrelationships, to the exclusion of instruction on routines.

### 1356 Our Library Journals

R. C. Bengé

Lib. Asst., October 1951, XLIV: 8, 117—120.

British professional periodicals are discussed to ascertain how well they "reflect the contemporary scene and also whether they reveal any purpose or emphasis to justify separate existences." The scholarly *Library Review* is praised for its articles dealing with "bookish librarianship," but its booklists are criticised. The *Library World*, founded to deal with "urgent needs of the present" now lacks a policy. The *Librarian* aims at covering important current trends, but its book reviews are poor and more space should be devoted to professional books. The *Library Association Record* seeks to satisfy general and sectional interests; length and quality of articles are thus restricted. It needs definite, agreed aims to become a monthly review of progress and current practices. The *Library Assistant* serves to make known the needs of young librarians. *Library Science Abstracts* has not received the support it deserves; professional journals should help to publicize this excellent service.

P.M.W.

### LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS

#### 1357 The Library in a Changing World

Leslie G. Moeller

Iowa Lib. Q., October 1951, XVI: 11, 161—168.

As the epitome of a modern civilisation and a stimulus to further achievement in learning, the modern library acts as a "facilitating centre" in mass communication. To be effective it must preserve, make available and publicize its holdings. In keeping with modern methods, the librarian must approach his library with a sense of critical self-analysis, seeking ways to improve his service and counteract the bonds of tradition. Two angles of approach are suggested: (a) that of a visiting librarian and (b) that of a new resident in the town. Much may be learned by study of retail business practices in matters of display, being up-to-date, and understanding the background of the library's public. Non-book materials, whether pamphlets or audio-visual material, are of increasing importance in reader approach if one is to create a "joy in reading." Many examples are given of the way in which the service may be publicized. Particular attention is paid to individual

contacts, *e.g.* phone and letter, which will help to rebuild the importance of the individual and develop a general awareness of current events, local, national or international affairs.

### **1358 Libraries and Educational Television**

Robert W. Orr.

A.L.A. Bull., September 1951, XLV: 8, 282—284.

The Television Committee of the A.L.A. Audio-Visual Board enquired of 100 librarians their activities or plans for the use of television in educational work. From the 75 replies received, came evidence of a considerable amount of work already being done; some libraries having already produced children's story hour programmes, quizzes or discussion group features; suggestions from other sources were for programmes showing the library service in action, and assistance by librarians in programmes concerned with books. The problem of the cost of such publicity might be met by libraries in the area covered by the television programme sharing the expenses, or publishers and bookshops might be approached for aid.

M.L.

### **1359 'The Librarians' Agenda of Unfinished Business**

Luther H. Evans

Coll. and Res. Libs., October 1951, XII: 4, 309—313, 364.

The vital responsibility of the research librarian in aiding research by acquiring all records of previous research is not universally recognized, even in these days of immense collections and opportunities for vast expansion still remain, particularly in special services. The end is an integrated national service for the U.S. Four basic problems are posed—resources, reference service, administration, and international activities. Consideration of resources raises such questions as the avoidance of duplication, co-operative methods like the Farmington Plan and the Documents Expediting Project, the formation of a national programme to assign responsibility for special collections to individual institutions, the examination of national needs in particular fields, the compilation of check lists and union lists, and improved processes of cataloguing, indexing and abstracting. The expansion of special services, in spite of reduced budgets and shrinking staffs, may involve (as at the Library of Congress) reduction of hours of public service, the possibility of fees for certain reference, and methods of priority for the needs of advanced research. As regards administration, it will be necessary more than ever to justify every item of expenditure, to ensure the best use of the buildings, and the provision of new appliances, and to review constantly the training of personnel, the development of manuals of instruction, and the methods of publicity. By international activities is understood the need for helping libraries abroad, as approved in the Point Four programme, and demonstrated by the U.S. Book Exchange.

J.C.S.

### 1360 L'Organisation C.A.R.E.

Cahiers. November 1951 : 9, 116.

For two years UNESCO and C.A.R.E. have collaborated in a programme for providing books to libraries and universities. During the first year, nearly 50,000 books and periodicals were distributed among 24 war-ravaged countries. Nowadays, C.A.R.E.'s activities extend to insufficiently developed countries and the range of subjects includes, for example, medicine, agronomy, education, sociology, and statistics.

G.K.S.

### 1361 Impressions of Librarianship in Cairo

Ethel M. Fair

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 8 October 1951, X : 41, 11.

Cairo Library Association, formed in December 1949, has compiled a directory of Cairo libraries and a union list of scientific periodicals found in Cairo libraries. There are many special libraries, most of them attached to government agencies. A need is felt for more trained personnel to organise library collections which are seen to be important in the country's future development.

### 1362 Controlled Book Acquisition and Documentation in Eastern Germany

Johannes L. Dewton

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 8 October 1951, X : 41, 2—3.

A criticism of the Eastern German Central Agency for Scholarly Literature by Dr. Klaus Schrickel points out that there are not enough acquisitions from the Soviet Union; that the haphazard wishes of scholars have determined acquisitions; the lack of qualified staff; poor co-operation from other government agencies; and misunderstanding among scholars and others of the task of the Agency and the scope of its activities. The author suggests the distribution of catalogue cards of the Agency's holdings, more use of photographic reproduction, and strict co-ordination of translating activities. *Quoted from Der Bibliothekar, Monatsschrift für Bibliothekswesen, August 1951.*

### 1363 Das Zentralinstitut für Bibliothekswesen und seine Aufgaben

[The Central Institute for Libraries and its work]

Ernst Adler

Bibliothekar, August 1951, V : 8, 404—407.

Established in 1950 in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Dept. for Libraries, to which it is subordinate, the Institute's main task is to provide quickly facilities for the training of librarians

qualified to serve in any type of library. A two years' course makes students qualified technical assistants, and further study should enable them to become qualified librarians. Other functions of the Institute include: advice to libraries; provision of book lists, and biographical and bibliographical material on current topics. Response has so far been poor; a certain remoteness from the active library world has proved a weakness.

F.M.J.

**1364 Die Vielfalt der Bibliotheken und die Einheit ihrer Aufgabe**

[The multiplicity of libraries and the unity of their mission]

Wilhelm Bayer

Mitteilungsblatt, August 1951, II (Neue Folge): 1, 14—29.

Two hundred public, university and special libraries in Nordrhein-Westfalen are analysed to reveal their differences; but each faces the same task: education through the provision of books. Vocational literature is essential to Germany's economic recovery. General educational literature is essential to avert over-specialisation. Imaginative literature, including fiction (if of a cultural value), should be made available. Since all libraries have intrinsically the same objective, mutual co-operation through interloan service is essential. Eventually libraries must be accorded an equal place in public affairs with other cultural institutions. The last century has seen a great increase in population, concentrated mainly in small areas, and a great advance in technology. Librarians must strive to ensure that man remains the master of the machine. One and a half centuries ago the two students of folk-lore, the brothers Grimm, inspired Germany with their folk-tales at a time of national distress. Their work is an example of the important role books may play in the life of the people.

J.S.A.

**1365 Library buildings and the housing of archives**

—Wiesen;—Kühne; L. R. McColvin

Neue Bauwelt, 6 August 1951, VI: 32, 519—528. Illus.

The first of three articles describes the seven-storied archive-centre at Brauhausberg, near Potsdam, which was built in 1934. Dimensions, disposition of rooms, and equipment are noted. Two ground plans, one elevation plan, and five photographs show the building under construction and the completed interior, its shelving and chart presses.

The second article discusses the application of open-access in a variety of libraries. These include the new American Library in Berlin, the library of the German Naval Observatory, Hamburg, the Federal Patent Office, Munich, the library of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut, Tübingen, and Stockholm city library, and the Swiss State Library in Berne. Photographs, chiefly of interiors, and/or plans

are provided for all these examples. Diagrams illustrate modular planning in the United States and show cross-sections of various types of shelving. 16 references follow.

The third article deals in general terms with open-access libraries in England. Illustrations include the new Cambridge University library, the British Museum and Library of Congress reading rooms, and the stacks in the Botanical Museum, Berlin.

A.J.W.

### **1366 West-German Libraries today**

Charles G. Bead

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 3 September 1951, X: 36, 3—5.

Owing to war damage sustained by many libraries and collections, the use of research libraries has increased immensely. In all Germany 350 research libraries lost 13m. books out of 56m. Losses are being made good by acquisitions and gifts from the United States and Switzerland. Staffs are inadequate for re-organisation; the number of clerical employees has been increased to relieve the burden on professional librarians. Research libraries expect to spend 50% of their bookfunds on current foreign material. Photographic reproduction is hampered by lack of equipment.

### **1367 Statens Filmsentral: Virksomheten 1950—51.**

[Activities of the State Film Central]

Bok og Bib., October 1951, XVIII: 5, 234—237.

The Central was established by parliamentary resolve of 1948. Its purpose is to be a co-ordination organization for the film work of the different branches of the State administration. Educational films are provided for the schools, the armed forces, the merchant marine and various organizations. The Central will help with the planning and carrying out of film production for the State administration and see to it that the films are properly distributed. A film catalogue is provided. The work is growing rapidly, there were 7,494 loans during the year, 3 times as many as in the year before. Films are bought in Norway and abroad, some are borrowed from the British Council and the British Embassy. With the Norwegian Medical Association there is an agreement about establishing "Norwegian Medical Film Archives" consisting of films for instruction and professional education of medical students. Through Marshall Aid it is planned to make American industrial and agricultural films available. The films on various subjects are approved by experts before being purchased. Several educational films were also produced during the year and more are under preparation.

K.S-K.

### **1368 Några erfarenheter av Filmutlåning**

[Some experiences of the lending of films]

Folke Ström

Biblioteksbladet, 1951, XXXVI: 6, 273—277.

A central office for the loan of films to doctors or medical institutes has been established at the Institute of Medicine in Gothenburg, Sweden. This office arranges the movement of films between the four Scandinavian countries. Beginning with 20 films, the number, augmented by 50 films loaned by the U.S. Embassy, has now risen to 200. Finland and Sweden have made special grants for this film service.

### **1369 Scandinavian Visit**

L. R. McColvin

Lib. Assn. Rec., December 1951, LIII: 12, 392—399. Photos.

In Sweden, libraries at Malmö, Lund, Stockholm, Uppsala, etc., were visited. Sweden is divided into 25 counties, but public libraries are provided by the communes of which there are 2,500; these will shortly be reduced to 900, and then every commune in Sweden will have its own public library service. Public libraries are supported in part by local rates, and the government gives grant aid broadly speaking equivalent to the amount raised locally. Bookstocks are of higher standard than in Britain, and the physical condition of books is better, with a greater proportion in library bindings. Bibliographical tools published in Sweden include a standard catalogue of recommended books issued by the Swedish Library Association, supplemented by annual catalogues issued by the Library Division of the Board of Education. The Swedish Library Association issues printed catalogue cards, sets of which are sold to subscribers. The Library Division of the Board of Education is responsible for organizing the training of library staffs. Descriptions are given of some of the libraries visited, and references made to the 85 public libraries for the armed forces.

In Norway, the Deichmanske Bibliotek, the University Library, the Nobel Institute, and a children's library were visited. The public library system is organized on lines similar to those operating in Sweden.

D.R.

### **1370 Za dalneishee ukreplenie i razvitie raionnykh i selskikh bibliotek**

[Problems of development of the network of regional and rural libraries in the U.S.S.R.]

Bibliotekar, August 1951: 8, 1—4.

The article describes activities of regional and rural libraries treated as part of Stalin's five-year plan. In many districts results were so far satisfactory or good, and the number of books issued has

trebled since 1946. Over 2400 rural and 133 regional libraries have been newly opened, and great progress has been made in supplying kolkhoz readers with books. Library collections have grown from 24 million in 1946 to 46 million in 1950. There are regions of the U.S.S.R. not adequately covered by library service, and in other districts the number of libraries or quality of their services are below standard requirements. The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. ordered in July 1951 the standing Committee for Educational Problems to examine the situation and draw up proposals for improvement in library services. Meantime the librarians have been told to increase readers' interests in classics of marxism-leninism and popular science (especially agriculture), higher output in production. They should also pay special attention to the needs of kolkhoz readers and help them in their self-education activities. Librarians should try to attract more readers (especially women). Each family of kolkhozniks should be represented in the library by at least one reader. To cope with these problems 3100 new library workers are to be directed to the libraries in 1951-52, and 4000 are to attend short refresher courses. In book selection special requirements of particular regions are to be taken into consideration.

M.L.D.

### **1371 Bolshe vnimaniia bibliotekam velikikh stroek**

[Need for improvement in library services for workers of big engineering projects]

C. Frish

Bibliotekar, August 1951 : 8, 14-17.

Standing Committee for Educational Problems of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has examined recently the problem of library facilities for workers engaged in the Volga-Don canal and large irrigation schemes. It has been found that—although a special collection of 5000 volumes of technical books has been put into circulation and local libraries offered some facilities—workers' needs are not adequately satisfied. The blame for this is put on local libraries which pay insufficient attention to needs of their temporary readers and do not provide them or their normal public with books dealing with such problems as effects of irrigation on agriculture, cotton growing in newly irrigated districts, etc. They are accused of offering fiction instead and thus hampering the agricultural progress of the region. A library, named in the article, is blamed for issuing only one volume of popular science against forty volumes of fiction. Further criticisms are followed by detailed recommendations for improvement of services.

M.L.D.

**1372 Notable Materials added to North American Libraries, 1948—49. II.**

Carl W. Hintz.

Lib. Q., October 1951, XXI: 4, 267—284.

The material listed here relates primarily to acquisitions in the social sciences, science and technology, and area collections. As in Part I (*See* Abstract No. 1283) emphasis is placed on the recording of blocks of material and special collections; individual titles are used only if unusually rare or interesting.

W.J.M.

**1373 The State Library [in the United States]**

Margaret L. Bose

Ind. Lib., June 1951, VI: 1, 13—15.

The state library, begun in 1796 with a few books for state officials, now serves all citizens and advises, supervises, inspects and organises all other libraries in the state. It may be an independent department, or under the control of a variety of departments, or placed directly under the Governor. State librarians are often appointed for political reasons and lack any professional qualifications. Services rendered include: distribution of state documents; allotment and distribution of grants; library instruction; maintenance of travelling libraries; aid in book selection and purchase; compilation of booklists; reference work; to carry on legislative reference; collection and preservation of state records; provision of special collections for the blind, etc.; to give special aid to libraries of state prisons, reform schools, asylums, etc.; to offer interlibrary loans.

**1374 Labelling: a report of the A.L.A. Committee on Intellectual Freedom.**

A.L.A., Bull. July—August, 1951. XLV: 7, 241—244.

Pressure was recently put upon libraries in New Jersey by the Sons of the Americal Revolution Organisation, to label as such all publications favourable to Communism, or issued by organisations having any connection with Communism. Later, segregation of such stock, for issue only upon signed application, was urged. The opinion of the Committee on Intellectual Freedom was opposed to any such practice; to obtain a fully representative consensus of opinion however, 24 other librarians were approached. Extracts from their replies reveal strong opposition to such a practice, for many and varied reasons, among them confidence in the ability of the ordinary citizen to think for himself, and the fear that freedom of thought itself might ultimately be threatened, were such a scheme to be adopted. The recommendation of the A.L.A. Council was that this technique should not be used.

M.L.



## **LIBRARY CO-OPERATION**

### **1375 International Loans between Great Britain and Germany**

R. Juchhoff

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1951, LIII: 10, 325—326.

The National Central Library is the British clearing house and the Zentral katalog des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen in co-operation with the lending library of the Universitaets—und Stadtbibliothek Cologne is the German agency for the interlending system now in operation between Great Britain and Germany.

Microfilms and photocopies as well as books and volumes of periodicals have been supplied to borrowers.

D.R.

### **1376 Co-ordination of Purchase**

A. Kessen

Bibliotheekleven, September 1951, XXXVI: 9, 249—261.

Most of the library-technically-minded countries are to be found in Europe and America. Librarians in these countries are convinced that co-ordination of acquisition and purchase is inevitable owing to the increase in the production of books and periodicals during the last 20 years and to the difficult financial circumstances of many libraries. Such co-operation has developed in various ways. The division and spreading of all foreign scientific literature over the various co-operating libraries is made by subjects, culture-circles and science departments. Unnecessary duplication is avoided, yet at least one copy of every foreign scientific book or periodical can be found in one of the libraries concerned. Division according to science departments in from ten to twenty libraries is to be preferred. Here existing collections in the participating libraries must be taken into account. For every group of similar libraries a separate arrangement will have to be made. There should also be co-operation between the groups or sections. It is important to meet the needs of the users of the libraries. A central catalogue will help to direct them to that group of libraries which they especially want.

J.v.d.J.

### **1377 The Midwest Inter-Library Center**

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 8 October 1951, X: 41, 12—13.

Speeches at the dedication of the Center building opened on October 5th, 1951, referred to the need for co-operative operations in storage, acquisition and cataloguing; to meet the problems of the card catalogue; exploitation of micro-reproduction; rescue of deteriorating materials; and the use of fees for library services as a means of spreading co-operation; and the immediate problems of the Center. Other speakers traced the history of the suggestion for the Center and compared its work with library co-operation as seen in the District of Columbia, or the National Central Library, London

### **1379 The Hampshire Inter-Library Center**

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 15 October 1951, X: 42, 9.

The libraries of Amherst, Mt. Holyoke and Smith Colleges and of other institutions within a radius of twelve miles from Mt. Holyoke, South Hadley, Mass., are to co-operate in a scheme similar to that of the Midwest Inter-Library Center. Space is available for 120,000 volumes of lesser-used materials. Co-operative book purchase will also be introduced to avoid unnecessary duplication.

### **1380 Exchange of Duplicate Periodicals. (I)**

Carl Bjorkbom

Serial Slants, October 1951, II: 2, 11-12.

In this letter prompted by Miss A. D. Ball's paper in Serial Slants, July 1951, II: 1, 7-19, on the U.S. Book Exchange, (see Abstract No. 1147) the Head Librarian of the Royal Institute of Technology Library, Stockholm tells how his library filled some of the gaps in its periodical files by offering duplicate issues of periodicals in exchange for issues required. Lists of wants and duplicates were circulated first amongst Swedish libraries, then amongst Scandinavian libraries and finally through Unesco, the German Notgemeinschaft and the USBE. Additionally, the method the author used to foster the exchange of duplicate periodicals amongst other Swedish institutional and industrial libraries is described.

B.A.

### **1381 Exchange of duplicate Periodicals (II)**

Lesley M. Heathcote

Serial Slants, October 1951, II: 2, 12-13.

The author is the librarian of Montana State College, a "small land-grant college". The college joined the U.S. Book Exchange in August, 1950 and has since made a study of the cost of securing exchanges through the Exchange. It was found that, whilst exchanges on the earlier institution-to-institution basis cost about 4 cents per piece, exchanges through USBE cost 34 cents per piece. The author concludes that, for the small land-grant college, USBE does not serve so well as the former method of co-operation between institutions.

B.A.

## **NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES**

### **1382 The British Museum in my time**

Arundell Esdaile

Lib. Rev., Winter 1951, C: 228-232.

A lively account of the writer's experiences in the British Museum from about 1907, and of some of his colleagues there.

E.J.

### 1383 [New Diet Library, Japan]

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 22 October 1951, X: 43, 5.

A library with 10m. volumes and 3,000 seats for readers is planned to stand alongside the National Diet Building. The building will have 8 floors and a total area of 270,000 sq. feet. There will be display windows, belt conveyors, as well as underground passages and escalators connecting the library to the Diet members' rooms.

### 1384 Committee on National Needs

F.H.W.

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 5 November 1951, X: 45, appendix 1-3.

The Committee on National Needs of the Association of Research Libraries in October 1951 reached decisions on: (a) the acquisition of current publications (extension of the Farmington Plan and USBE; the A.L.A. to sponsor the stimulation of national bibliographies in countries where none exist; to survey the foreign newspaper holdings and Chinese acquisitions); (b) reporting and controls (publication of the East Europe Accessions List and of an improved guide to area studies; microfilming of publications in the vernacular languages of South Asia, South-East Asia and the Middle East; the establishment of a Slavic union subject catalogue); (c) the acquisition of older publications. The Library of Congress is to inquire into projects for co-operative microfilming of Chinese periodicals and gazetteers in Japan and Malayan publications in Singapore.

### 1385 The United Nations Library

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 24 September 1951, X: 39, 6.

Notes on the report *The United Nations Headquarters Library, 1 July 1950-30 June 1951* which contains the stories of the move from Lake Success to Manhattan; of the compromises made in the new building; of acquisition procedures; of the re-arrangement of the departmental libraries in the Secretariat Building; and of the great progress made in the bibliographical programme.

### 1386 United Nations documents in the United Nations Library: organisation and servicing

Fernando Caballero-Marsal, Jorgen K. Nielsen and Harry N. W. Winton

J. of Cat. and Class., Summer 1951, VII: 3, 65-72.

Describes the route of documents as they travel within the library: registration, check-listing, indexing on cards. The master cards serve as the basis for the *United Nations Documents Index*.

(monthly), and the occasional publications, *Dispositions of Agenda Items, Indexes to the United Nations Treaty Series, Cumulative Indexes to Resolutions, Index Notes*. All documents (1946—1949) will appear in the definitive checklist and index in 31 volumes of the *Check List of United Nations Documents*. In the Manhattan building all documents have been brought together in the United Nations Documents Collection. A staff of four does reference work, including 5470 inquiries in six months. Elaborate cataloguing is not considered necessary. Classification is based on the document series symbols; examples are given.

### **1387 Constitution Day Ceremonies at the Library [of Congress]**

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 24 September 1951, X: 39, 1—5.

A report on the ceremonies marking the completion of the special measures taken to preserve the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution at the Shrine in the Library of Congress. (See Abstract No. 1151)

### **1388 Punch Card Charge Records**

Legare Obeare

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 5 November 1951, X: 45, 11—12.

The Library of Congress is in process of changing its charging records to International Business Machines punched cards. The details of author, title, imprint, call number and borrower's code are written on a master card. Three sets of punched cards are then prepared for a Discharge File, for a Borrowers' Account File (in date order) and for a Central Charge File. Overdue notices can be prepared rapidly; the machines can tabulate outstanding items at a rate up to 120 per minute.

### **1389 Dział Informacji Naukowej i Poradnictwa Biblioteki Narodowej**

[Organisation of information services at the National Library, Warsaw]

H. Ch.

Bibliotekarz, August—September 1951: 8—9, 138—9.

In addition to normal information services the National Library prepares special bibliographies of topical interest and keeps a collection of press cuttings (book criticisms, biographical and bibliographical materials etc.)

M.L.D.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

### 1390 A Turn in the Course of the University Library

Carl M. White

Coll. and Res. Libs., October 1951, XII: 4, 314—320.

The factors contributing to the mid-century crisis in research libraries may be summed up as the ever-expanding field and bulk of research material, an increasing clientèle, the rising cost of materials, space and labour, the demands of increasing specialization, new trends in the distribution of wealth, and inflation. Counter-action may take the form of: (a) continuing in the old tradition so far as budget permits and local needs prescribe, and disregarding external problems; (b) reorganization, using the budget to meet local needs but isolating the activities which can be met economically and efficiently by centralized action, in bringing into being the necessary regional agency to organize regional coverage and to promote interdependence; (c) voluntary co-operation, to allocate to each library additional responsibilities in the regional or national interest and to be financed out of economies effected by voluntary co-operation in collection or storage, *e.g.* New England Deposit Library and the Farmington Plan. Although research libraries have already committed themselves to the last course, it is suggested that the second method ought to be considered for five reasons: (1) the advantage accruing from the continued appraisal of any scheme, (2) the lack of dependability of current volunteer commitment in view of an uncertain financial future, (3) the very limited economic success of the Farmington Plan, (4) the need for a radical approach rather than for half-measures, and (5) the practical limits of any volunteer operation. The most fruitful way of enlisting co-operation seems to be for extra-local responsibilities to be transferred to a regional library created for the purpose.

J.C.S.

### 1391 Libraries in an inflationary circle

Ralph H. Parker

Coll. and Res. Libraries, October 1951, XII: 4, 338—342, 348.

Since 1939 the income of collegiate libraries has suffered by the general inflationary movement, for, though it has increased by 130% in universities and 120% in teachers' training colleges, the total income in those institutions has increased by 200% and 131% respectively. At the same time, the much greater number of students has entailed a vast increase in the use of the libraries. In some cases the standard of service may have suffered; but, the already huge collections can sustain a greatly expanded clientèle, and in smaller departmental libraries a considerable increase in service can be effected without adding to the staff. Concurrently, the number of professional staff has decreased by a half, and accretion

in library personnel has been largely non-professional. Relieved of much clerical minutiae, librarians may be improving their status (as indeed they have in many universities by promotion to faculty rank) and their working conditions. Starting salaries have doubled in ten years, while the cost of living rose by only 60% ; but this apparent improvement needs qualification by certain stated considerations. The policy of relying on existing bookstocks, and of replacing professional by other staff cannot continue indefinitely : otherwise the library service will perceptibly deteriorate.

J.C.S.

**1392 Der Wiederaufbau der Universitätsbibliothek Münster i/W.**

[The Reconstruction of the University Library at Munster i/W.]

Chr. Weber

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., August 1951, IV : 4, 117—130.

A brief summary of the history of the library from its origins as a Jesuit library in the 16th cent., gives details of the work of the more notable librarians and of the various collections assembled. In 1939, the library contained 419,990 vols., 711 incunabula, 10,708 MSS and 340,105 dissertations. Three attacks, in 1943, 1944 and 1945 almost completely destroyed the library ; losses were estimated at between 360,000 and 400,000 volumes. A number of the volumes saved were those sent to places of safety away from Münster. In the Summer of 1945 the staff returned to the damaged building and made essential repairs themselves to obtain accommodation protected from the weather. The books which had been in safe keeping began to return and appeals were sent out for the help of other libraries and other likely bodies to help by the donation of their duplicates. Requests for dissertations were sent to the authors asking them to supply, where possible, other copies to replace those destroyed. By 1947 a reading room and lending department were set up but the severe winter of 1946—47 brought the problem of heating. During the course of 1947 more extensive repairs were made to the buildings and proper windows were put in. Catalogues are now being compiled, first of all on paper slips which were copied by hand by students, and now on cards printed by a Rotaprint machine. During this period of reconstruction, the use made of the library has grown progressively in spite of the difficulties of the reconstruction.

P.S.P.

### 1394 Serials Conference at UCLA

[University of California, Los Angeles]

Neal Harlow

Serial Slants, October 1951, II: 2, 13—16.

In order to obtain a smooth running serials service at the University of California, the Associate Librarian has set up a Committee on which sit a representative of the Administration, the heads of the various departments in the library and representatives of the members of the staff working directly with serials. The representative of the Administration settles matters of general library policy and has power to over-ride the decisions of the committee, although co-operation is such that he does not normally find this necessary. The committee is expected to formulate and debate policy on such matters as standardization of procedures, overlapping, claiming of missing issues of journals, maintenance of duplicate sets, etc.

B.A.

### 1395 Selection and organization of periodicals in the Junior College Library

L. Herman Smith and Eleanor H. Hidden

Coll. and Res. Libraries, October 1951, XII: 4, 343—345.

The authors conducted a survey of the selection, preservation and evaluation of periodicals taken in forty junior college libraries in California. The lowest number taken by any one library was 28: 75% received more than a hundred, and over 25%, two hundred, while one library subscribed to 352. 1167 different titles were reported, 46% being mentioned only once and 62% only twice, while two periodicals (*National Geographic* and *Reader's Digest*) were taken by all. A comparative table lists evaluations by the librarians under the headings "essential", "occasionally used" and "unimportant". An increasing tendency to file, and also to bind is discernible: likewise, for the library to handle subscriptions for all departments.

J.C.S.

### 1396 Current Status of Departmental Libraries in Chemistry

J. W. Broberg and R. E. Dunbar.

J. Chem. Education, August 1951, XXVIII: 8, 435—436.

The new library building of the North Dakota Agricultural College was recently completed and changes in library policy became necessary. To gain information on current practice regarding departmental libraries, the authors sent out a ten item questionnaire to the 166 U.S. colleges listed in Progress Report No. 21 of the American Chemical Society's Committee on Professional Training. (see Chem. Eng. News, 1950, XXVIII: 768—771, 821—822). 90% of the questionnaires were completed and returned.

The replies are summarized and the most important conclusions which the authors consider can be drawn from them are given.

B.A.

**1397 Library Service Program, Eastern Illinois State College, Charleston, Illinois**

R. F. Schaupp

Illinois Libs., October 1951, XXXIII: 8, 373—375.

The Eastern Illinois State College is primarily a teachers' training college although some graduate study is now carried on there. The College Library's main purpose is to supply materials needed in the instructional programme of the college. Provision is made however, for the recreational reading of both students and faculty members. The library has 75,000 volumes of which 10,000 are in the high school and elementary school libraries. 500 current magazines are taken. Films, film-strips, slides and records are also provided. In addition to its normal work the college library operates a children's library, a library for high school students and an art gallery.

B.A.

**SPECIAL LIBRARIES**

**1398 The 10th Anniversary of the Section for Special Libraries**

Bibliotheekleven, December 1951, XXXVI: 12, 361—362.

The anniversary was celebrated on the 29th October 1951, by a meeting at which a review of the history and results was given. Dr. W. Scholten gave a lecture on the document in the special library.

J.v.d.J.

**1399 Abridged Methods for the Special Library**

L. Taylor

Aslib. Proc., August 1951, III: 3, 159—164.

Economical methods of compiling an accessions register and loan records in small special libraries are fully described. The accessions register and shelf list are combined on record sheets, which bear details copied from the receipt slip, the catalogue entries, the class number and the history of the publication, and are filed in filing boxes. Each reader has a loan card, which is filed in the library, and the loans are also recorded on the author and title catalogue cards.

J.S.R.

**1400 Cost Accounting in Special Libraries**

G. P. Bouman

Bibliotheekleven, October 1951, XXXVI: 10, 281—290.

As a preliminary result of the work of the Committee for Cost Accounting of the Section for Special Libraries, the method of cost analysis of library work is dealt with. First the theory of the cost analysis is explained, stating the kinds of costs and the way of arranging them in order to get the real view on this subject. A handy diagram, with a description how to use it in detail, makes it possible to everyone to account for his own library the costs of all library work, e.g. cost of putting books on the shelves, the loan, circulation of periodicals, interlibrary loans, etc.

J.v.d.J.



**1401 Magnetic Indicator Board for Smaller Libraries**

J. E. L. Farradane.

Aslib. Proc., August 1951, III : 3, 155—158.

Accessions, loans, overdue issues, borrowers, details of binding, shelf positions and other variable information about periodicals may all be visible at one time on the magnetic indicator board described here. It is used for marking the issues of periodicals received, the date when the next issue is due and current journals on loan. Date columns are drawn on metal plates mounted on either side of a wooden panel which bears a list, in alphabetical order, of the periodicals and their shelf positions. Small slotted and coloured magnets are used as recording units.

J.S.R.

**1402 The Technical Library and Information Service of the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, Admiralty, Bath**

Basil C. Dodge

Aslib. Proc., August 1951, III : 3, 169—179.

There is an historical outline of the growth of the library and a description of the equipment and methods in use at present for storing, processing and circulating publications. An account is given of a modified Dewey system for classifying pamphlets and periodicals as well as books. This has now been replaced by the Universal Decimal Classification. Fluctuations in the number of loans issued over the last few years are analysed graphically.

J.S.R.

**1403 The Library of the Freshwater Biological Association**

Joan E. Robinson

Lib. World, November 1951, LIII : 617, 376.

The library of the F.B.A. is with its laboratory on the west shore of Windermere; the Association covers all aspects of freshwater biology. The library has 12,000 books and reprints and 1800 volumes of periodicals. Cataloguing is by author; there is a shelf catalogue; shelves are roughly classed—each broad group having a distinguishing letter. Reprints are kept in open-ended boxes. Periodicals include past and current journals, reports of research stations, societies, river boards and government departments. Acquisition of material is by annual grant, gift, and exchange. Copies are kept of all papers written by members of the staff or on the laboratory's work; these are exchanged for other papers and journals with 300 institutions in 50 countries.

P.M.W.

**1404 London Clubs and their libraries**

Horace Thorogood

Lib. Rev., Winter 1951, C : 232—238.

Brief descriptions of the Athenaeum, Reform Club, United Services Club and others, with notes on their history and libraries.

E.J.

#### **1405 The Medical Library Association and the Physician**

Marjorie J. Darrach

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX: 4, 247-249.

The Association is wrongly tending to confine its attention to library matters with little regard to medicine and the medical profession. There is a corresponding tendency for medically qualified men to be appointed to important posts in libraries: this is probably because the library profession is too concerned with the minutiae of administration. The Association has set up a Medical Library qualifying certificate in an attempt to provide the wider outlook necessary, but it should also present papers of interest to the user of the medical library as well as to the librarian. A.N.

#### **1406 Evaluation of a three year program of International Co-operation in Medical Librarianship**

Eileen R. Cunningham

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX: 4, 295-305.

Since 1947 the Medical Library Association's Committee on International Co-operation has been concentrating on bringing librarians from other countries for periods of study in the United States. The Rockefeller Foundation has helped this work. A list of medical librarians with language qualifications has been prepared as a help to the President's programme of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. In addition over 22,000 items have been sent abroad for libraries in these areas. A.N.

#### **1407 A Plan for a Comprehensive Medico-Historical Library: Problems of Scope and Coverage**

William Jerome Wilson

Lib. Q., October 1951, XXI: 4, 248-266.

The many problems arising out of the building-up of this type of library are investigated. Photographic reproduction of books is put forward as a partial solution of the difficulty of obtaining old and rare books at high prices. After a discussion of the scope of a medico-historical collection, the problems of edition-coverage for the basic literature and related material are investigated. For the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the aim is to include everything of genuinely medical literature which has survived. Only a sample representation of books containing near-medical or part-medical material is advocated, consisting of, for example, an early edition, preferably the first, and the best modern critical edition. The question of the reprint is also considered. The problem of selection for works of later centuries revolves round the specialization of science. The difficulty here will be the separation of the significant from the insignificant. Special problems are discussed and some principles of selection for manuscripts follow.

W.J.M.

## 1408 Report from the Army Medical Library

Frank B. Rogers

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX : 4, 290—294.

Reprints of the subject index to the 1950 *Author Catalog* of Army Medical Library Classification were issued to librarians for their comments, especially on the adequacy of the subject headings. In general approval was expressed. The subject catalogue (to which this is the subject index) is on cards and contains references to the literature of the last twenty-five years only ; it can therefore be more modern in its forms of subject head than the permanent kind of subject catalogue. The number of heads and subdivisions is kept as low as possible to allow easy changing of the form of heading. A questionnaire on the year old *Current List of Medical Literature* showed that it was very useful but mainly because the Q.C.I.M. is not up-to-date. The format was frequently criticised ; the view was consistently expressed that Q.C.I.M. was by far the best format ever devised for this kind of work. A frequent criticism was lack of consistency in indexing. The suggestion is made that if Q.C.I.M. ever becomes up to date there should be some division of labour. Most probably this would be on the basis of language : Q.C.I.M. to take English and *Current List* all others.

A.N.

## 1409 Co-operation among British Medical Libraries

W. R. LeFanu

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX : 4, 250—255. Bibliog.

Since Great Britain has no national medical library, the only alternative is for the existing libraries to co-operate much more closely. For this reason a group of five important medical libraries in London was set up. It consists of the London School of Hygiene, Medical Research Council, Royal College of Surgeons, the Medical Sciences Library of University College and the very important library of the British Medical Association. The main work done so far has been the preparation of a union card catalogue of current periodicals with copies in each constituent library. The Wellcome Historical Medical Library has become the centre for exchange of duplicates. The group now has the support of three other important libraries and the potentially important specialist libraries in the postgraduate institutes of the University of London. Co-operative cataloguing has been discussed but no scheme has been accepted. In any case a central repository is a much more important problem. The co-operative provision of psychological literature has also been considered.

A.N.

#### **1410 Psychiatric libraries in Topeka, Kansas.**

Vesta Walker and Lorna Swofford

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX : 4, 264—267.

Topeka is a very important psychiatric centre and it has three psychiatric libraries: the Menninger Clinic Library, the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital Medical Library and the Topeka State Hospital Professional Library. The Menninger Clinic has 7,500 vols. and takes 180 periodicals. Both this library and the Topeka State Hospital library are classed by the Miller system. This scheme, designed for small libraries, was published in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* in April 1946. It has been expanded for use here. Both libraries use L. of Congress printed cards. All cataloguing for the Veterans Library is done centrally at the Veterans Administration headquarters in Washington; and all Veterans libraries use the Army Medical Libraries classification scheme. The three libraries are working closely together to achieve better coverage. This is further helped by the large number of important medical libraries in the area.

A.N.

#### **1411 A Doctor's Views on a Psychiatric Collection in a Medical School Library**

Cotter Hirschberg

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX : 4, 268—273. Bibliog.

In a psychiatric library it is especially important to avoid close specialization: it is essential that the collection includes material from many related sciences. All literature, too, is in a sense relevant to psychiatry: the theatre is especially important. It is essential that (additional) copies of psychiatric works should be shelved with the specifically medical books so that the medical student will not miss them. A further section of the library should be grouped according to the curricula of the various years.

A.N.

#### **1412 Bibliographic approach to the establishment of a Psychiatric Library**

Helen Bayne and Ilse Bry

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX : 4, 274—283. Bibliog.

A careful examination of the more important bibliographies in psychiatry was made, viewing them solely as tools for book selection for a growing library. This showed clearly that they had all been compiled primarily for research workers and that they were of very little use for book selection. The co-operative group of New York City psychiatric libraries has set to work to provide some help and has already well in hand the preparation of a master list of some 5,000 serials connected with psychiatry. They are now contem-

plating a checklist of monograph series. These are at present hidden under a great variety of names and thus cause great difficulty : it is essential to reduce them to some order since much of the most important work is published in this form. A list such as is here contemplated will assist cataloguers and will allow libraries to apply the familiar techniques for ordering and checking receipt of serials.

A.N.

#### **1413 The Police College Library**

J. Burkett

Police Rev., 2 November 1951, LIX : 740.

The need for a central Police library was mooted as early as 1938, but it was not until after the opening of the Police College in 1948 that a detailed plan was drawn up for the organisation and administration of a library and museum. The first task was to build up a fairly comprehensive collection of textbooks, pamphlets and periodicals relating directly to the College curriculum. The second stage, based on long-term requirements, was the development of a central library for the Police Service as a whole. A professional librarian was appointed in January 1950. The Library deals not only with current legal and police problems but also with the historical aspects, including the original works of early writers. Although many old publications essential to original research are still lacking, the gaps are rapidly being filled and it is hoped that the College will eventually have the most complete collection in the country. Coverage is extended to the police literature of the whole British Commonwealth and of foreign countries. General literature and reference works are included, and representative Police periodicals are received from all parts of the world. Important projects in hand include the compilation and maintenance of a complete Police bibliography and a location list of rare books and journals.

W.J.B.

#### **1414 Richtlinien für den Aufbau und die Verwaltung der Betriebsbibliotheken**

[Instructions for the establishment and administration of Works Libraries. Issued by the Executive Committee of the Free German Trade Unions, Dept. Culture for the Masses, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Dept. Libraries]

Bibliothekar, November 1951, V : 11, 628—630.

Works' Libraries should (1) help in the struggle for peace, rouse political consciousness, remove imperialistic and racial ideologies, and deepen the friendship with the Soviet Union and the Popular Democracies by circulating progressive fiction ; (2) help towards the success of the Five Year Plan by providing technical literature ; (3) improve educational standards by means of our progressive cultural heritage ; (4) cater for the recreation of the

employees. Readings, book discussion groups, displays, works' magazines, radio and notice-boards as well as judicious lending, help to develop interest in progressive literature. Managements of nationalized industries of more than 300 employees are compelled to establish a Works Library of not less than 300 vols. in about the following proportion: 40% Fiction, 20% Social Science, 30% other Non-Fiction (of which at least 10% should be Science and Technology), 10% Juveniles. Works managers are responsible for the stock being irreproachable. Rejected books must at once be delivered to the Regional Library Centre, as to keep them in the library or give them to other persons is not allowed. Books must be purchased in library bindings from Library Stores, Leipzig, only. Expenditure of ca. 1-DM per employee must be born by the firm. The Commission for Cultural Work for the Masses are the authorized supervisors.

F.M.J.

## **INFORMATION SERVICES**

### **1415 Information Service from First Principles**

G. A. Shires

Aslib Proc., August 1951, III: 3, 151-154.

In planning an industrial information service, it is necessary to consider first the functions required of it, and to establish suitable services accordingly. These may include a technical and general reference library; a news service for issuing abstracts and bulletins, preparing periodic surveys of literature and progress in research, circulating periodicals and issuing lists of forthcoming meetings; and an enquiry and loan service to supply information either from the library's own files or by obtaining material from outside sources.

J.S.R.

### **1416 Sources and Usage of Technical Information.**

W. F. Moore

Heating & Ventilating Engineer, 1951, XXIV: 287, 477-81.

For engineers, it is a great advantage to keep a private file of information, but there is no need to duplicate the services of libraries. Public libraries are not very well equipped with technical works, but the Patent Office, the Science Library and societies and institutions offer a very good service. The value of technical information should warrant a great expansion of library services.

D.J.F.

**1417 Der bibliographische Informationsdienst auf Grund regionaler Centalkataloge und eines westdeutschen zentralen Auskunftsbüros.**

[Bibliographical information service based on regional union catalogues and a West German central information bureau]

H. Tiemann

Nach. f. wissen. Bib., August 1951, IV : 4, 164—179.

The article embodies proposals for the construction of a bibliographical information service in West Germany on the lines suggested at the UNESCO conference in Paris in November 1950. These proposals, which are submitted under the auspices of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, are threefold: (1) A German Bibliographical Board should be set up to take charge of the work, stimulating research and aiding co-operation, both at home and abroad. (2) Instead of a national union catalogue, regional union catalogues should be formed as soon as possible to represent post-war bookstocks and to aid quick location of a given title. The work of these catalogues is to be co-ordinated to aid the work of the Bibliographical Board. Several regional catalogues have in fact already been set up, chiefly in North and Central Germany and details are given of the scope of some of these. (3) A central information bureau should be formed for the purpose of tracing books and information, handing requests from abroad, arranging loans between libraries in the country, as well as sponsoring bibliographical matters and intensifying the use of libraries. P.S.P.

**1418 O wykorzystaniu spisów treści czasopism w bibliotekach**

[Indexes to contents of periodicals : their use in library work]

Cz. Gutry

Bibliotekarz, August—September 1951 : 8—9, 133—4.

The author stresses the importance of indexes and their various uses in information services. He suggests also that duplicate copies should be kept in the reference library—in addition to those included in bound volumes—to prevent unnecessary work involved in getting heavy volumes from shelves.

M.L.D.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES**

**1419 L'Unesco Envisage la Création de Bibliothèques de Culture Populaire**

Cahiers, October 1951 : 8, 103.

As part of Unesco's plans to provide public libraries in under-developed countries, a library is being organised in New Delhi which will co-operate with mass education campaigns. In an attempt to create reading habits among people handicapped by illiteracy, it will

provide: a free building, advice on the choice of books, film presentations, discussions, reading lists, musical concerts, and story readings for children. Reference books and publications will also be supplied. Local educational organisations have assisted in the production of Urdu and Hindi brochures written in very simple language. A similar scheme is envisaged for Sao Paulo (Brazil).

G.K.S.

#### **1420 Openbare Leeszalen en bibliotheken in Denemarken**

[Public libraries in Denmark]

Å. Bredsted

Bibliotheekleven, October 1951, XXXVI: 10, 299—308.

Gives an account of the situation of public libraries in Denmark and the connection of these libraries with the general movement for people's education. Facts and figures about the Danish library law, school and children's libraries and the training of librarians are given.

J.v.d.J.

#### **1421 An English County Librarian looks at Cmd. 8229**

F. S. Green

Lib. World, October 1951, LIII: 616, 344—346.

A review of *Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries: a report of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland, 1951*. New legislation is long overdue to remove the Scottish rate limit and double rating. Main proposals of the Report on local powers will not be approved by most librarians, but Para. 181 could be used as a basis for new legislation. It implies: no change in the four cities, *ad hoc* library committees in the counties, representing county education committee and the burgh in the county area, the librarian being a chief officer. The Report's general recommendation is that all libraries should be under county and city education committees. Libraries may fairly be regarded as educational; they are closely linked with Further Education. The recommendations on recruitment are confused. Paras. 183 and 151 contradict each other; clerical entrants will presumably not hold Scottish Leaving Certificates, yet are encouraged to take examinations. Yet if there is clerical-professional division, it must be made clear that clerical staff will normally not qualify for professional posts. A population of 30,000 is recommended as the minimum for a library authority. Para. 171 envisages regionalization in the counties, with district and regional libraries in the burghs. The report pays too little attention to travelling libraries; it favours static centre stocks. Proposals for government grants and the removal of newsrooms from the library will be welcomed. The reviewer urges co-operation between libraries, the Ministry of Education and the Scottish Education Department as a preliminary to government grants and a national service.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 1174—75)

P.M.W.



**1422 Waar ligt de taak van de Openbare leeszaal en bibliotheek ten aanzien van de volksontwikkeling**

[The public library and the people's education]

G. A. Van Riemsdijk

Bibliotheekleven, October 1951, XXXVI: 10, 309—313.

Discusses the question: to what extent a public library may become an active people's education. A critical survey shows the weakness of the Dutch public libraries is due to inadequate financial support from the government.

J.v.d.J.

**1423 The Public Libraries in India**

T. D. Wagnis

Ind. Lib., June 1951, VI: 1, 4—13.

Bombay and Baroda set up the pioneer library systems in India and are typical of the Indian pattern. Libraries followed primary education established in the 1900's but were not linked with adult education. By 1935 the first stage was completed in Baroda, every village had a school and a library, but state grants were not increased as the number of libraries grew and services were soon inadequate and failed. Compulsory education in 1947 coincided with the establishment of a department of libraries. Seepage in education will take the library outwards from city to town to village. A UNESCO Pilot project for public libraries in Delhi has been started. The case for administration by statutory bodies is argued and shown to be desirable. Local governments are often not convinced of the need for educational amenities. The public are also sceptical of the ability of these bodies. Thus the State Government of Bombay subsidises voluntary agencies running subscription libraries.

There is need for a national central library that will be a government library, a copyright library, that can arrange interloans, carry out centralized processes, act as a bureau of bibliographical information and government exchanges, and also serve as the headquarters for libraries for the blind and seamen. Suggested groups of interest within the Indian Library Association are conservation, dissemination and advancement.

**1424 The Distribution of Population and Rural Library Service**

T. B. O'Neill

N.Z.Libs., July 1951, XIV: 6, 152—154.

38.6% of the population of New Zealand live in rural areas or in communities of less than 750 people. To obtain information as to the distribution of this section of the community, a sample area was taken, in which the rural population was rather above the average (46%). In 1945, this rural population was divided as follows:

20% in 12 townships, 25% within 5 miles of a town centre, 33% in localities of over 100 people, and the remaining 22% in localities of less than 100 people. The township would seem to be the most suitable point from which to develop the library service, but though the proportion of the population covered by municipal libraries may increase in the future, about 10% of the population will still have to be served by the less satisfactory method of postal and "hamper" services.

M.L.

#### **1425 Fagutdannete Bibliotekarere**

[Professionally trained librarians]

Bok. og Bib., October 1951, XVIII: 5, 199.

The Directorate of Public and School Libraries is working on the possibility of getting professionally trained librarians in the larger rural municipalities with the reservation that the question will only be taken up when vacancies occur. By centralization with one professionally trained librarian serving all the small libraries in the municipality the service would be improved. It is hoped that the local authorities will see this and increase the grants which in many cases are too low. County library organizations and adult educational organizations are called upon to further this project in order to improve the cultural life of the communities and sharpen the demands for higher library standards all over the country.

K.S.K.

#### **1426 Developpement des Bibliothèques en Pologne**

Cahiers, November 1951: 9, 115.

Since 1938, the number of public libraries in Poland has increased from 1,033 to over 4,000. At the end of the six year plan, their total stock will be 22m., equivalent to 800 books per 1,000 inhabitants. There are 31,752 school libraries, 1,104 scientific libraries, and 24,384 collections distributed among the workers' establishments and production co-operatives.

G.K.S.

#### **1427 Ett gammalt, levande biblioteks historia: Ähls Sockenbibliotek 90 år.**

[Early history of Swedish public libraries]

Axel Boethius

Biblioteksbladet, 1951, XXXVI: 6, 287—296. Photos.

Ähls Public Library in Dalecarlia, founded in 1860, owes its existence to the work of D. E. Boethius, vicar of Ähl, and recently celebrated its 90th anniversary. In 1720 Svedberg proposed lending libraries in or near all churches. A few were formed in the 1790's. Certain clergy commended the education of the lower classes and by 1833 the atmosphere was ready for a bill to provide

parish libraries. The Society for the Dissemination of Useful Knowledge was formed in 1833. In 1835 an offshoot of this society led through reading groups to the spreading of the library movement. The Public Schools Act of 1842 decreed that clergymen should encourage the establishment and use of parish libraries. By 1868 there were 1,473 such libraries.

#### 1428 Biblioteksåret 1950—51 [Public Libraries in 1950—51]

Bengt Hjelmqvist

Biblioteksbladet, 1951, XXXVI: 7, 338—345.

A new bill provides for the setting aside of 2% of all public library state grants for the establishment and maintenance of a central office for library services, *viz.*, production and distribution of printed catalogue cards, newspapers, periodicals, indexes, handbooks, leaflets and library supplies. Total library expenditure in 1949 was 16½m.Kr. Grants are more commonly estimated in accordance with proposals made by the Committee of Experts on Public Libraries (1949). Grants to school libraries will be 350 Kr. per pupil if matched locally. Of the 14m. children's books borrowed in 1950, 10m. were through school libraries. Book prices have risen by 30%. Efforts are being made to see that every library has some trained librarians; facilities for training are inadequate. Increased amounts required for library services mean that the library in the local budget has now come into its own and is no longer grouped under "Miscellaneous Expenditure."

#### 1429 Economic and Social Status of Swedish Public Librarians

S. Möhlenbrock

Lib. Assn. Rec., December 1951, LIII: 12, 399—401.

Swedish public libraries are municipal; librarians rank low in the municipal salary scale. In 1938 the Association of Swedish Public Librarians was formed; its purpose is to promote the economic and social conditions of librarians. Every member of the Association must also be a member of the Society of Municipal Officers. In 1943 a *Standard for Swedish public libraries* was published. Librarians are compared with teachers in secondary schools because of the similarity of training and the educational nature of library work; but library assistants are paid less than teachers at elementary schools.

The Association of Swedish Public Librarians publishes a year book, *The Library and Us* which discusses library problems. It upholds the standard of librarianship, and maintains that to encourage new entrants it is necessary to increase salaries, thereby making the library profession able to compete with other professions.

D.R.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

### 1430 Some Aspects of Economic Public Library Administration

J. S. Parsonage

Librarian, October 1951, XL: 10, 209—216.

Quality of service depends on (1) Bookstock: judicious selection, assisted by co-operative interlending, subject and language specialization; (2) Buildings: service points should be easily accessible to readers although provision of many small branches should be avoided. Careful planning results in an efficient service; modular planning may solve many problems; (3) Staff: as many as possible should be qualified, with sufficient graded posts and co-operation by the librarian in assisting professional studies. Wide practical experience should be gained by periods in all departments. Staff welfare has been a neglected field, yet the effect of inadequate salaries, poor working conditions can only result in a poorer library service and become a great deterrent to recruitment. Boredom among young assistants should be avoided by a variety of duties and by use of labour-saving devices. The most important influence on staff morale is the personality of the chief librarian; he should have technical ability, power of control and organization, a sense of justice and ability to assess personal qualities, a balanced temperament, willingness to take and to delegate responsibility, loyalty to his staff, a sense of discipline, ability to make decisions and yet to consider staff opinions, the gift of leadership, and interest in staff welfare. Processes which do not exploit the library's resources for the public benefit are wasteful. The author considers mechanisation by punched cards, microphotography in documentary reproduction and the Rapid Selector. He doubts the value of time and motion studies, weighted work units and cost accounting in libraries. Administration should be a means to an end—service—and not an end in itself.

P.M.W.

### 1431 Background to Advertising

G. R. Davies

Librarian, September 1951, XL: 9, 185—190.

Public Libraries should advertise because (a) they have good things to offer, (b) they cost the public money and should justify that expenditure, (c) books are "agencies of inspiration" and the librarian's ideal should be to make them better known, (d) they are essential to civilization. The writer does not favor library magazines or pamphlets; extension activities are the most wasteful of all library work. The finest publicity is the service itself: (a) the books people want but cannot buy, brought to their notice by large scale display undertaken regularly, with disregard for the rigidity of

classification schemes, (*b*) the staff and buildings. Often today, librarians must teach juniors the good manners, so important in public relations. The writer deplores full-time library school training. The atmosphere of library buildings should be informal and friendly; counters and queues should be replaced by reception halls, desks and lounges. A scholarly central library with branches designed for popular appeal are recommended. P.M.W.

#### **1432 The Shop Window and the Public Library**

G. T. Wood

Lib. Asst., November 1951, XLIV : 9, 133—135.

The problem of advertising a branch library in shop premises is discussed. Window displays must be as good as the best in the town. They have a twofold purpose. To attract attention essentials are (*a*) originality of presentation, (*b*) unity of subject (*c*) use of bibliographies, pictorial and material exhibits, (*d*) bold displays for large windows, miniature scenes for small ones, (*e*) visibility from a distance, (*f*) attractiveness. Secondly, to influence reading: general displays should be avoided; subject displays should be based on latent interests of the community, ascertained by careful study and from leading residents. No display should have less than 24 books and it should include duplicates. The stock of a small library is inadequate for such displays, but the large library systems can circulate a centrally prepared exhibition throughout its service points. P.M.W.

#### **1433 Urządzenia związane z propaganda książki**

[Library equipment used in activities designed to promote reading interests]

St. Gabriel

Bibliotekarz, August—September 1951 : 8—9, 114—118.

The article gives practical hints on such subjects as colour schemes in lending and reading rooms of small public libraries, technique of preparing labels, inscriptions, posters, display of book jackets, current exhibitions etc., and contains some rather clever and ingenious ideas for preparing attractive displays at minimum cost. M.L.D.

#### **1434 Zur Frage der Lesegebühren in den öffentlichen Büchereien**

[Borrowers' Subscriptions in the Public Library]

Rudolf Müller

B.u.B., Autumn 1951 : 5, 129—132.

Radical changes in economic and cultural life under the Second Republic have made themselves felt in the library service, where the increased power of the Administration since 1938 has usually worked

for good. New problems face the libraries ; a regularisation of borrowers' subscriptions would be evidence of their soundness and educative value, and their recognition by the government. Many desirable measures cannot be undertaken because of other claims on public money ; the levying of borrowers' subscriptions is not only desirable from the point of view of readers' psychology!

Unlike those libraries which pandered to the decline in taste during and after the war, no educational library can hope to pay its way by subscriptions. The danger that readers will turn to the "cheaper" libraries, or cease to be readers, has to be faced, and subscriptions must be limited to what the local population can and will pay. But we must not lower our standards in the interests of economic success. The fairest method is a charge per volume ; this prevents the genuine reader from helping to subsidise the rapid or the "family" borrower. The disastrous results of a raised subscription were shown in one of Vienna's largest libraries, where in 1950 an increase of 50% led to a loss of 17% of the readers, and a gain to income of only 6%. A fairly high subscription rate brings in about one-seventh of the total expenditure. Pending a national law, rates of subscription will be fixed by the local authority. It must not be forgotten that public money spent on libraries is an expenditure on national education, not a subsidy to a commercial venture of doubtful worth.

W.L.B.

**1435 The Rental Collections and Free Library Practice :  
a report of the N.Z.L.A. Fiction Committee**

N.Z. Libs., September 1951, XIV : 8, 204—212.

Three rental systems are in use in New Zealand libraries : in all of them part of the book-stock may be borrowed without charge ; the small charge per book levied on the rental stock should cover the cost of that stock and its administration, and thus a far more comprehensive library service can be made available than that which could be provided from the library rate. In the "*Rental-Feeder*" plan, a charge is made on all new books, or alternatively on all new fiction ; in the "*Pay-Duplicate*" plan, only duplicate copies of books available free in the main stock are chargeable ; in the third system, the rental collection comprises light reading, while the free stock consists of more serious literature. This "*Free and Standard*" system has the advantage that periodic transfer of stock from one section to the other does not occur, though the exclusion of light fiction from the "free" stock may be criticised. In all three systems, careful grading of stock is necessary to ensure that both sections of the library are adequately used.

M.L.

### **1436 Threepenny Library Women**

Ex-Librarian

Lib. World, December 1951, LIII: 618, 391—393.

The writer has owned three commercial libraries and has acquired some knowledge of the ordinary woman's taste in fiction. The library usually divides its stock into three sections:—thrillers, romances and westerns, often with a sub-section "novels" for the better type of fiction. American thrillers as well as light romances are popular with younger readers, but the older person still prefers the novelists of her youth. The commercial librarian is often able to educate his customers to appreciate the better type of fiction, even though he is restricted by their lack of mental energy.

A.H.H.

### **1437 Auckland's Pay Duplicate Service**

R. Duthie

Lib. Asst., November 1951, XLIV: 9, 136—137.

In January 1946 the old subscription library became the free Auckland Public Library. The Pay Duplicate Collection was founded to meet new fiction demand, without reducing the general bookfund. Features: (1) At least one copy of each fiction book is on the *free* shelves. (2) For those unwilling to wait for availability of free copies, duplicates of current popular books, best-sellers, and some travel and biography are available on payment of a fee. (3) In selection, the same standards apply in both duplicate and free sections. There is no competition with commercial book clubs in ephemeral fiction. Pay Duplicate books are marked "P.D." All are listed in the catalogue, but without distinguishing mark. The collection is not intended to show a profit, if interest in a book slackens, it is transferred to the free shelves, regardless of its not having "paid for itself." Issues are for 2 weeks at 4d. per book, 2d. per magazine. No separate records of Pay Duplicate finance and issues are kept; annual revenue is about £2,000 and is paid into the general library account.

P.M.W.

### **1438 Our Primordial Task**

W. C. Berwick Sayers

Lib. World, December 1951, LIII: 618, 393—394.

The attitude to book selection has changed much in recent years, due to increased book funds and growth of the field of knowledge. Should this money be spent on more fiction? The question facing a librarian seems to be "Since your movement was initiated to educate people, why does 60% of your stock and work exist merely to amuse them?" Authorities must decide whether or not we shall supply current fiction, and in what proportions. In answer

to criticisms of expenditure, recent statistics show that the amount spent on books seems to be the smallest general expenditure the country makes.

A.H.H.

#### 1439 Visse Prinsipper for Bokutvalg og Utlån

[Certain principles in Book Selection and Loans]

Tore Hernes

Bok. og Bib., October 1951, XVIII: 5, 245—250.

A discussion of the many problems in selecting books for public libraries in Norway. How far to go in satisfying the public's wishes in the purchase of fiction, particularly in the "best-seller" class, many of which will be dead weight on the shelves in a few years. The librarian's duty to get to the readers the better literature and increase their interest in the various fields. At the same time the standard must not be set so high that the borrowers will be driven away. Most libraries are now trying to be as liberal as possible in their policy for book loans and do not have too strict rules about the kind and number of books that may be taken out at one time.

K.S-K.

#### 1440 Omkring Bokutvalg og Utlån

[About Book Selection and Loans]

Torfinn Skard

Bok og Bib., October 1951, XVIII: 5, 251—255.

Stresses the problems in selection of professional and trade literature and increasing the public's interest in this kind of reading. Some borrowers find the way themselves, but many more need help. These borrowers must get the assistance of the librarian whose ability in dealing with people is then of special significance. In selecting the trade and professional literature it is important to analyse the users of the library:—(i) The most important fields of work in the district. (ii) Associations with which contact can be made. (iii) Are there schools, institutions, etc. with which contact can be made? (iv) Is there work with study circles in the locality, or can they be started? Too much attention must not be paid to the wishes of one individual, but the community as a whole must be considered. The importance of the central library is emphasized.

K.S-K.

#### 1441 Which are the "Good" Books?

L. Kilbey

Librarian, September 1951, XL: 9, 203—204.

There are no absolute standards of "good" and "bad" in literature; it is *suitability* of content and treatment that matters. The public library should not merely circulate romance; yet all fiction is romance. Works which have become acknowledged as



good literature must be provided e.g. the "Everyman" series. Outside these, all tastes should be catered for *according to demand*; at present our book selection is too much concerned with maintaining "balance" of stock. In fiction, between classics and trash is a mass of literature, too stodgy to be of interest. On this we can economise and release funds for the best non-fiction and novels, be they romances thrillers or westerns. "Take the readers'—the consumers'—word for it and supply according to demand."

P.M.W.

#### 1442 The Right Road for Librarianship

P. G. New

Lib. Asst., October 1951, XLIV: 8, 120—122.

Public library provision of "sub-literature" is bad, not because love, western and crime stories harm the reader but because it is not the librarian's function to provide them. "Giving the public what it wants" confuses the reader's idea of library purpose and results in competition with subscription libraries (which cover the "sub-literature" much more effectively); the public library being regarded as a poor man's library, and professional qualifications as of little worth. Attempts to educate the library public lead only to resentment, but the librarian must include only *books of assured quality*, with an inevitable drop in issues, but with more time for real librarianship. The public library will still be for all; subscription readers must come to it for certain material. Fiction should not be abandoned; a balanced stock is necessary to conserve titles after popularity has waned. Public and subscription libraries should be on good terms, each publicizing the other's collection. The public library should not pander to best-sellerdom by pay collections, reservation of fiction, and duplication of subscription library stock. A few thrillers, romances, etc. should be kept for the use of old people unable to afford subscriptions.

P.M.W.

#### 1443 The Sub-Literature Problem

[A. C. Jones]

Lib. Asst., December 1951, XLIV: 10, 145—147.

Comments on and partially sums up "the topic of the year," as discussed in periodical articles, (by U. M. Gueroult, *Lib. Asst.*, Nov., 1951, p. 143; C. A. Elliott, *Lib. World*, March, 1951, and *L.A.R.*, July, 1951; J. K. Meador, *Lib. Asst.*, Nov., 1951, p. 143; J. Horner, *Lib. Asst.*, Jan., 1951, p. 7—9; E. A. Clough, *Lib. Asst.*, May, 1951, p. 66; P. G. New, *Lib. Asst.*, Oct., 1951, p. 120—122).

The proposal for elimination of sub-literature from the public library, with small collections for old people unable to afford use of a subscription library, is open to moral and practical objections; old people must be supported but not at library expense, and the

scheme would only be practicable if collections were provided through old people's clubs. The case for light fiction in a public library seems to lead to the questionable view that reading is, in itself, a good thing. Light literature and sub-literature should be distinguished; the terms have been used synonymously, but light literature is important. In not favouring provision of inferior literature librarians go against the intentions of the founders of public libraries, who included "recreation" and "amusement" among the aims of libraries. Concerted action against sub-literature by librarians, would be disastrous; the policy must be put by each librarian to his committee, though success may be delayed. The 75% of people who do not use the public library would be little concerned at changes. Pay collections may be the answer, though new legislation would be necessary.

P.M.W.

#### **1444 Ob uchetu raboty z chitatelem**

[Methods of work with readers]

R. Kibrik

Bibliotekar, 1950: 6, 41-44.

The author suggests that the lending library staff should take note of particular interests and opinions on books of library users. Librarians should understand that it is important to find out what are the political opinions of readers, their political maturity and their reactions to the librarian's suggestions, especially in the choice of political reading. The Moscow Institute of Librarianship has recently recognised this method of individual contact with readers as the most efficient way of influencing them and educating them in the principles of Marxism and Leninism.

M.L.D.

#### **1445 Unsere literaturwissenschaftlichen Abteilungen kritisch betrachtet**

[A critical examination of our libraries' stock in literary history and criticism]

Heinrich Ruhl

Bibliothekar, August 1951, V: 8, 432-434.

While some progress has been made with the purging of fiction, non-fiction has been neglected owing to lack of specialist knowledge which is essential for a librarian in addition to his political loyalty. To retain works whose contents have become unacceptable, on the grounds that they "do no harm" and are difficult to replace, is inexcusable. For example, such defenders of capitalism and imperialism as Gundolf, Scherer and Nadler are rejected in favour of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Dobroljubow, Tschernyschewski, Lukacz, or Rilla. Analytic cataloguing, and periodical indexes are advocated to facilitate dissemination of acceptable modes of thinking.

F.M.J.

**1446 Pare słów o katalogach w malej bibliotece publicznej**  
[Catalogues in a small public library]

A. Laczynska

Bibliotekarz, August—September 1951: 8—9, 134—7.

The author suggests that fiction should be arranged in subdivisions such as: historical, psychological, biographical novels, war stories, etc. She describes also a system of marking catalogue cards with symbols showing, *e.g.*, book is suitable for young readers (X) for advanced readers (O) etc., She finds it useful to mark volumes of short stories by (N) as many readers do not like them.

M.L.D.

**1447 Music Librarianship**

J. H. Davies

Proceedings of the Royal Musical Association, 1949—1950, 59—69.

The article aims at presenting a generalized picture of music librarianship, its problems, technique, and possibilities. The different kinds of music libraries and their functions are surveyed. There is a critical analysis of the chief music catalogues and bibliographies. The problems of acquiring, cataloguing and handling orchestral and other music are described. Mention is made of the complex copyright problem, and the processes used in copying music are covered briefly. Finally, there are some remarks about the qualities needed in the music librarian himself.

J.R.W.

**1448 Library Music echoes in the Community**

George R. Henderson and Dorothy Linder

Lib. J., 1 November 1951, LXXVI: 19, 1741—47.

Suggests ways in which the music division of a library may be developed outside the library by working with the local symphony or opera committee, by giving recorded concerts and live music programmes (including radio broadcasts) and by talking to civic groups about the opportunities and facilities provided. Publicity for local musical events is coupled with publicity for the library services by means of displays and exhibits in store windows, in banks, theatres, and the library itself, along with the keeping of a calendar of concert events. Examples described are taken from numerous public libraries in the United States.

**1449 Music and Gramophone Records in Public Libraries**

B. G. Hood

N.Z. Libs., August 1951, XIV: 7, 172—183.

Selection of scores, cataloguing and storage of music are outlined. A potentially valuable project to make interavailable to music societies scores at present lying idle throughout the country did not

succeed because of the lack of co-operation from the societies themselves. The headquarters library of the New Zealand Broadcasting service is the largest music library and is willing to help small local music groups from its stock. Another large collection is that of the Wellington Public Library: 4,000 music scores, 1,450 books on music, 2,200 records. Soundproof rooms are available at a small charge. Guidance in the use of gramophone equipment follows. The library also contains a collection of 60 albums of records loaned by the U.S. Department of State illustrating "The American Way of Life," as well as Linguaphone teaching sets. The N.Z. Broadcasting service has several libraries of recordings in Wellington including commercial recordings by well-known firms, recordings of B.B.C. programmes and of current events in New Zealand. Guidance on the best recordings is to be obtained from several periodicals mentioned.

M.L.

#### **1450 Music Library Service**

M. V. Dixon

N.Z. Libs., August 1951, XIV: 7, 165—171.

An outline of the administration of gramophone record libraries, based on the author's experience in several months' work in Westminster Public Library, England. The scope and storage of the collection, registration of borrowers, methods of issue, and care of records are covered. The Central Music Library, London, at present housed and administered at Westminster, provides sheet music, music scores and books on music, as well as microfilm material for research students; the resources of the library are available to the S.E. region of England, as well as to residents of Westminster. The limited musical resources of most New Zealand libraries make a Union catalogue of available music most desirable, especially as catalogues of music in individual libraries are not available.

M.L.

#### **1451 You and your music: Maintenance costs**

Dorothy Tilly

Lib. J., 1 November 1951, LXXVI: 19, 1774—75.

The high costs of maintaining a music department are to be found in bookstock, processing and equipment. A large proportion of music scores and recordings are required and in different editions or recordings. Music receives hard wear and tear, records are easily damaged and can only be played a low number of times. Processing includes cataloguing by a person who is a trained musician; binding costs include provision for parts and cases for sheet music. Equipment—special library furniture, shelves and desks, gramophones, soundproof rooms, and sound installations for a hall, form a third major expense. Music takes longer to handle and issue

because of thin volumes unlettered on the spine and the checking of parts; records need examination. More music reference tools are needed. Clippings and files of current events in the musical world are essential and take time to maintain. Foreign languages and filing methods present difficulties to users who need personal help at the catalogue.

#### **1452 You and your music : Binding**

Gladys E. Chamberlain

Lib. J., 1 November 1951, LXXVI : 19, 1776—79.

Recommended bindings for music are: for heavy standard works, popular opera scores or collections of songs, a regular binding, hand sewn through the fold; inexpensive collections of songs and piano music may be protected by plastic covers (stiffened with card if necessary) and sealed with acetate fibre tape; for one signature items pamphlet binders may be used; chamber music requires pockets or folders of manila or red rope. Uncoated unembossed materials are desirable if stickiness or oiliness are to be avoided and lettering made possible. A plastic spray will protect the lettering and material of the spine.

#### **1453 You and your music : Housing and processing Phonograph Records**

Celia Moore

Lib. J., 1 November 1951, LXXVI : 19, 1781—85. Illus.

Reference tools for selection of records are listed. Record labels, descriptive texts, printed inside covers, leaflets, bibliographies and reference tools, supply essential information for cataloguing. Recommended forms of entries are given. Physical preparation, arrangement on the shelf (by accession number—is simple and suitable for "closed shelves"; classified by form or medium of performance—is useful if borrowers have access to the shelves; by trade symbols (unsuitable), or alphabetically by composer—is suitable for small collections and easier for the public to understand), labelling, storage and circulation are also dealt with.

#### **1454 While time remains**

Raymond E. Mahoney

Wilson Lib. Bull., December 1951, XXVI : 4, 334—336. Illus. Bibliog.

Magnetic tape recording has created a revolution in radio, television and films during the past five years. An entirely electronic process, it involves no needle scratch or hiss, is easy to operate, can be played almost indefinitely, and magnetically "erased" and made ready for immediate use again. The operator can edit his recording to rearrange, eliminate or add material by use of scissors and splicing

tape. Libraries are finding tape recording has many advantages—compactness, simplicity and flexibility—in work with children, for meetings, for dictation, for recordings of important radio dramatizations.

#### **1455 Libraries help . . .**

Margo Jones

Lib. J., 1 November 1951, LXXVI: 19, 1759—60.

Emphasises the value of the library's resources in making people aware of the rich heritage of the theatre: the plays, the history of the theatre and dramatic literature, and thus encourage the reading and appreciation of fine plays of the past and understanding of contemporary plays.

#### **1456 A World of Material . . .**

Aline Bernstein

Lib. J., 1 November 1951, LXXVI: 19, 1760—61.

Calls the attention of anyone doing research work for the theatre to the limitless resources of a theatre library. Besides a vast collection of plays there should also be typescript copies of plays produced, material on costume, reproductions of paintings and sculpture, books about artists, old diaries, periodicals, engravings, prints, commercial catalogues, collections of clippings and illustrations.

#### **1457 Chatham Experiments with Bookmobile Service**

Rita Peltier

Ontario Lib. Rev., November 1951, XXXV: 4, 263.

On July 3, 1951 an improvised bookmobile, a truck with temporary shelving, was used to carry books to city playgrounds. 292 books were issued, 173 children listened to stories, and 74 new borrowers were registered. Later, the Kent County Bookmobile was loaned to Chatham. At the end of the summer, on 17 afternoons, 68 playgrounds had been visited, 48 story hours held, 3,370 children's books and 566 adult books borrowed, and 369 children and 15 adults registered as new borrowers. It is estimated that the bookmobile service was responsible for an increased issue of 3,000 books.

D.R.

#### **1458 Library Service in Goderich, 100 Years Ago**

Charles S. Buck

Ontario Lib. Rev., November 1951, XXXV: 4, 260.

On January 5, 1851, a meeting was held of "persons desirous of subscribing" to a public library at Goderich, the first library in that portion of the Huron Tract. A report of the meeting appeared in *The Huron Signal*, April 17, 1851. John Strachan presided, Thomas Nicholls was secretary, and a report on an application to

the Canada Company to acquire land on which to erect a Mechanics' Institute was made by Mr. Malton. Thomas Mercer Jones was elected president.

D.R.

#### **1459 The New Port Arthur Public Library**

Robert Porter

Ontario Lib. Rev., November 1951, XXXV : 4, 255—257. Photo.

On January 3rd, 1949, an expenditure of \$170,000 for a new library was approved, and an additional \$15,000 was agreed to later. The architect studied libraries in Canada and the United States, and received advice and assistance from librarians; the staff indicated desirable interior arrangements. One year after approval of plans, the library was erected in the main street. The exterior is of brick and stone, with six tall windows. The interior consists of a main room with large charging desk, two rooms at each side of the desk holding respectively the reference collection and the young people's library, the Children's room, and a lecture room with a seating capacity of 206.

D.R.

#### **1460 New Bookmobile for St. Thomas**

Winifred Reed

Ontario Lib. Rev., November 1951, XXXV : 4, 281. Photo.

In September the St. Thomas Public Library acquired the Bookmobile needed to serve new housing estates and new schools a distance from the library. Schools were visited, and talks on books and the book service given by the children's librarian. During the first weeks, nearly 200 new members were registered and about 900 books circulated. A weekly circulation for boys and girls of over 1,000 books is expected. A book service to adults is planned.

D.R.

#### **1461 Recent Reorganization of the Arnold Public Library**

C. Hargreaves

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1951. LIII : 10, 324—325.

In 1950 it was decided to reduce the newsroom of the Arnold Public Library to half its size, and to extend the lending library. The cost of the alterations to lighting, bookstacks, etc., and of new shelving and decoration is given.

D.R.

#### **1462 The Post-War Development of one Reference Library**

W. A. Munford

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1951, LIII : 10, 322—323.

The Newspaper Room on the ground floor of the 1862 library building became in 1947 the new Cambridge Reference Library. Quick-reference books were provided on a generous scale, and the

stock has been built up empirically. In 1950 the department became the Central Reference Library and Information Bureau, and also dealt with general letters of enquiry sent to the Town Clerk's Office. The Stock now stands at 17,000 books and a staff of four handle an average of 300 enquiries each day.

D.R.

#### **1463 Mobile library with Fluorescent lighting**

Maurice Bell

Osram Bulletin, October 1951, XXVIII: 4, 121.

Deals with internal fluorescent lighting in Lancashire County Council's mobile library van. A rotary convector gives a single phase supply at 110 volts, 50 cycles. White lamps are used in enclosed ceiling fittings, comprising a clear reeded "Perspex" bend with real bronze colour and caps. Control gear is standard 110 volts, 50 cycles, long gear with thermal starter switch housed in channel forming body of fitting. Special "push on" bi-pin lampshades, which are unaffected by vibration due to rough roads, are kept in place by end caps symmetrically spaced on the ceiling 6-ft. 6-ins. above the floor. Average illumination on the books was 10 lumens per sq. ft., centre measured at a level of 2-ft. 9-ins. above the floor was 20 lumens per sq. ft. Total power consumption from battery rated at 24 volts, 128 amp.-hr., is approximately 375 watts at full load. This represents an overall efficiency of 13.2 lumens per watt, compared with 7.6 lumens per watt for the 20 watt bus type tungsten filament lamp operating on 24 volts. During winter months it is found that battery requires re-charging approximately once a fortnight.

B.A.

#### **1464 Lowestoft Central Library**

A. V. Steward

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1951, LIII: 11, 365-366. Illus.

The Carnegie Library, Lowestoft, was demolished by a direct hit on 6th March, 1941. The library service was re-established in a school, and later, in a dwelling-house. A Missions to Seamen Institute with 6,400 square feet of floor space, purchased by the borough in November 1950, was adapted, renovated and opened as a central library on 15th August, 1951. The cost of adaptation and redecoration is given.

D.R.

#### **1465 Supplying Readers' Requests**

E. Austin Hinton

Librarian, April 1951, XL: 4, 77-80.

Readers at Newcastle upon Tyne Public Library may obtain, or reserve, any book in the system through the exchange service. Procedure for obtaining books has been simplified: no charge is



made for books borrowed from other libraries; the bespeaking fee (3d.) is for notification. To speed up circulation additional copies are bought in the ratio of one copy for four reservations and by reduction of the loan period to 7 days for books in heavy demand. The system whereby copies are traced through the central Book Exchange is described. Books not in the system are considered for ordering, for interlibrary loan, or that no action be taken. The improved service is reflected in the demands for books as soon as they are published and in the use made of the readers' advisory service in the Central Lending Library and in increased non-fiction issues.

#### 1466 "Operation Dunkirk"

F. A. Sharr

Lib. Assn. Rec., November 1951, LIII: 11, 366—367.

Dunkirk Public Library was taken over by the Germans and opened as a naval club and canteen in 1940; the books were packed in crates and sent to places of safety. After the war, most of them were returned. In August 1951, two librarians and four students from England went to Dunkirk during their summer holidays to help in the reconstruction of the library service. The work consisted of unpacking, cleaning, checking, classifying and arranging the books.

(Similar descriptions are to be found in *Les Cahiers*, October 1951: 8, 99 and *Manchester Review*, Autumn 1951, VI: 111—112, 146)

D.R.

#### 1467 No Library Department is an Island: I. The Large Library

Emerson Greenaway

Lib. J., 15 October 1951, LXXVI: 18, 1666—1672.

Reorganisation of the Enoch Pratt Free Library administration had three purposes: (a) to make library objectives fully and consistently understood throughout the system, (b) to relieve certain staff positions from administrative detail to permit concentrated planning of public service activities, and (c) to draw Central and branches closer together. Objectives and book selection policies are outlined before proceeding to particular study of the changes brought about in work with children. Branch librarians now have separate bookfunds for adult and children's departments; each branch has an adult, a young people's and a children's worker. Difficulty is experienced in recruiting suitably qualified persons for the children's library. The public library will continue to fulfil three unique functions: (a) service to preschool children or children in private schools, (b) service to parents in relation to children's reading, and (c) bridging the gap between childhood and adult reading. Greater co-operation with school libraries is foreseen. New challenges, such as television, must be recognised and faced in order to build a library that is modern and progressive and able to meet demands in mass communication.

**1468 Decatur Public Library ; 1901 Carnegie Building 1951**

Muriel E. Perry

Illinois Libs., October 1951, XXXIII : 8, 350—354. Photos.

The Decatur Public Library building had been in need of repair for some years ; its roof leaked and electrical installations were a serious fire-risk. In 1949—50 a new roof was put on at a cost of \$9,756. Work on interior renovations began in June 1950. The reference room was made larger and lighter by removing two interior walls and incorporating two small study rooms into the main reference area. The catalogue room was removed from the 2nd floor to the basement and is now near the stacks and the delivery rooms. The former catalogue room is now a public meeting room having seating accommodation for 150 persons. The whole of the interior of the library has been redecorated in bright colours and an electric book lift, a new charging desk and other new furniture have been installed. The total cost of works was \$67,047. B.A.

**1469 The Decatur Public Library and its McNaughton Rental Collection**

Muriel E. Perry

**1470 Lending library proves to be a friend indeed**

Louise P. Jacobs

Illinois Libs., October 1951, XXXIII : 8, 360—361 ; 361—362.

Both the Decatur Public Library and the Public library of Freeport, Illinois had found it difficult to cope with the demand for new books. Each had found that a Rental Collection did not pay and was cumbersome to organize. Decatur Public Library had discontinued its Rental Collection in 1946. A commercial lending library, the McNaughton Libraries, Inc., now supplies popular new books to both libraries, each receiving a percentage of the profits. As the popularity of the rental books wanes they are withdrawn. New books are supplied as published. The books withdrawn may be purchased by the Public Library at prices ranging from 25c. to 75c. B.A.

**1471 Audio-Visual Appeal of an American Library**

Jean Colquhoun

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1951, LIII : 10, 320—322.

Publicity is given to the Rochester Public Library by means of audio-visual appeal methods. Within the library there are general exhibitions, and displays within the subject divisions utilizing the bookstock of the subject. Audio-visual services offered to the public include loan collections of gramophone records and films. There are also film shows. The film *Not by books alone* which describes the activities of the library may be seen at the American Library in Grosvenor Square. D.R.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

### 1472 Trends in School Library Service

Nora E. Beust

Lib. J., 15 October 1951, LXXVI: 18, 1685—89.

School libraries in cities have increased substantially between 1941—47 in the United States under the following headings: more books available, full-time school librarians, and expenditure on library services. Trends are: growth of organised citizens' groups studying educational problems; work with parent-teacher groups; more book fairs, bazaars, exhibits; co-operative efforts for better childrens' books; more librarians are reviewing children's books for the general press. A national trend is emphasis on realism in education. Librarians are working with pupils in schools to develop the school library as well as making a study of the school curricula. Many examples of co-operation to pool and share ideas are taking place. State Supervisors of School Libraries are being appointed.

### 1473 De centrale schoolbibliotheek te Deventer

[The central school library in Deventer]

Annie Timmenga

Bibliotheekleven, November 1951, XXXVI: 11, 325—333.

Description of the organisation of the central school library built up by Deventer Public Library.

J.v.d.J.

### 1474 The Library in Relation to Education in the Primary School

M. V. Daniel

School Librarian, December 1951, V: 6, 378—384.

The educational environment should provide experience of four types (a) experience of physical movement, (b) experience of making and doing, (c) experience of intellectual activity (d) experience of living in a community. Contact with books is part of the experience that teachers must provide for children. Libraries have been used in several ways in connection with activity and project work. In one school a library fund was started—the children helping to buy and choose the books. Another school turned a spare room into a room for quiet occupations and included a book corner. In an infants' school a small room was converted into a quiet room with books and pictures. In another school, the children made their own books. Children cannot be made aware of the value of books unless teachers themselves realise their importance. It is necessary to supplement the lack of books in many homes. A wide variety of

books is needed, and the books should reach a high level of printing, colour and binding. Finally, the success of present day education depends very largely on the school library.

G.N.B.

#### **1475 Conflict in the School library**

Charles M. Allen

Illinois Libs., October 1951, XXXIII : 8, 380—382.

A library must be organized before it can be used and many routine tasks must be performed, but the school librarian's job must not end there. The school librarian should be primarily a teacher in order that he may stimulate his pupils to use the library and improve their standard of reading. The author considers that the school librarian is at present too concerned with his routine duties.

B.A.

#### **1476 New Books for Human Relations : a selected reading list for Junior High School students.**

Mildred Kaufman

Wilson Lib. Bull., October 1951, XXVI : 2, 163—164, 166.

Many worth-while books dealing with human relations and with inter-group relations have been published recently. A growing interest in the United Nations is seen in the increasing number of books describing the history and customs of the nations of the world. Several books are described in the article.

G.N.B.

#### **1477 Rugby School Library**

James Hunt

Sch. Lib. Rev., November 1951, V : 5, 162—164.

Rugby School Library includes two bequest libraries, of which the "Matthew Bloxham" is mostly theological and antiquarian, containing about 1,200 books including several manuscripts of the Vulgate and a good Second Folio of Shakespeare. The Hodgson Library contains 2,000 books and is a representative collection of English Classics. The Main School Library consists of about 14,000 books and is called the Temple Reading Room. Each house also has a library of about a thousand books, chiefly fiction, biography, travel and some reference books.

The library is open for nearly the whole of the day and all the shelves are open. A collection of the Rariora is kept on view under glass. An average of 2,000 books is borrowed each term in a school of 650 boys. Suggestions are invited from the masters for the purchase of new books.

G.N.B.

### **1478 The Library of Sorö Academy, Denmark**

L. Balslev

Sch. Lib. Rev., November 1951, V : 5, 160—161.

Sorö Academy is the biggest boarding school in Denmark, and is run by the State. It was founded in 1586, and the history of the library is as old as that of the school—the monks collecting manuscripts from the beginning—and by the end of the 18th century there was a considerable collection of books, which, unfortunately was lost by fire in 1813. The present library contains 70,000 volumes; a teacher-librarian and a trained assistant are in charge. The reading rooms are open every afternoon. New purchases are made by a committee consisting of the headmaster, the librarian and a few others. The library is public but is chiefly used by masters and boys from the school. All books in the library are at the disposal of the boys. There is no printed catalogue, but a card index which is being revised and brought up-to-date. The library contains books on all subjects chiefly fiction, history and foreign languages.

G.N.B.

### **WORK WITH CHILDREN**

#### **1479 Czytelnictwo dziecięce w bibliotekach powszechnych**

[Work with children in public libraries]

Bibliotekarz, August—September 1951 : 8—9, 113. Illus.

Greater emphasis should be paid to children, and to the need of assisting them in their choice of reading. Utmost care should accompany selection of books for children: old fashioned stories for girls, and "westerns" should be discarded and replaced by books which give pictures of life and work in the U.S.S.R., struggle for rights of working classes, lives of scientists and explorers etc.

M.L.D.

#### **1480 Kinderbibliotheksarbeit, zentral geleitet**

[Central organisation of work with children]

Ilse Korn

Bibliothekar, August 1951, V : 8, 424—426.

In June 1951 an Advisory Committee for Work with Children was formed consisting of representatives of various organisations including non-library ones. The Committee concerns itself with the setting up of children's libraries and reading rooms, book stock, administration, statistics, and the development of work with children at school, youth club, library and holiday camp. Instead of leaving book selection to individuals the Committee is responsible for the compilation of politically and educationally approved basic book lists, and other reading lists. Helped by a staff of progressive reviewers the Committee examines old book stock as well as works of doubtful reliability published since 1945. Their annual list of recommended books must be considered authoritative by Libraries, Schools and the "Pioneers."

F.M.J.

**1481 Kinderbibliothek und Kinderleseraum in Bautzen**

[Children's library and reading room in Bautzen]

Karl Günther

Bibliothekar, August 1951, V: 8, 430. Illus.

With the help of the Regional Office for Libraries, which gave the furniture, a children's library was opened in Bautzen. The children examined building and books enthusiastically, but open access cannot be granted. The stock of about 1,200 was chosen in accordance with Youth Law, Five Year Plan, and the Statutes of the Young Pioneers. Catalogue headings, too, were adapted to social needs, *e.g.* "Life in the Soviet Union". Reduced title-pages appearing as advertisements were cut out and pasted on catalogue slips which makes them most attractive. To the 300 vols. in the reading room some books in Serbic such as Kononow's Tales of Lenin were added.

F.M.J.

**1482 Eröffnung der Muster-Kinderbibliothek in Halberstadt**

[Opening of the model-children's library in Halberstadt]

Elisabeth Weber

Bibliothekar, August 1951, V: 8, 431—432. Illus.

Centrally situated in the City Library, the Model-Children's Library consists of a small issuing room, store and reading room (30 seats) with a built-in puppet theatre, and contains about 1,000 vols. Part of the stock is displayed in the reading room where it may be read. There are pictures of the President, Gorki, and drawings by Russian artists. So far the locally made puppets represent figures from fairy-tales, but it is hoped to add characters from contemporary life to the collection.

F.M.J.

**1483 On Robbing Peter**

John E. V. Birch

Sch. Lib. Rev., November 1951, V: 5, 164—5, 171.

In the editorial which appeared in the School Library Review in July 1951, it was suggested that money which was spent in Reference Libraries would be put to better use by providing more money for school libraries. The Reference departments of public libraries are an essential part of the citizen's equipment in a democratic society. In the provision of children's libraries, there is an apparent duplication of effort. If, however, children's libraries were transferred to the schools, there would be serious dispersal of stock; school libraries would presumably be closed in school holidays, and in the opinion of many it would be undesirable that the main source of material for recreational, discursive reading should be closely

associated with the school. If any part of the public library funds could more profitably be spent on the school library service, it would be that part spent on providing a service for children.

G.N.B.

#### **1484 Les Bibliothèques Infantines Hongroises**

Cahiers, November 1951: 9, 117.

A new children's library, conforming to the Russian prototypes, has been opened in Bucharest. It serves 1,100 readers per month. In addition to school manuals and literary, scientific, and sports books, 2,000 volumes in Roumanian, or the languages of other nationalities, are stocked.

G.K.S.

#### **1485 Children's libraries are here to stay—No Doubt!**

Elizabeth Nesbitt

Wilson Lib. Bull., November 1951, XXVI: 3, 255—257.

One of the distinguishing characteristics in American history has been its concern for children. In the public library movement this has shown itself in the early and vigorous development of work with children. After the zest of the pioneer stage, there is danger in the aftermath which the movement is at present experiencing. It is necessary to examine carefully, and without confusion of thought, what the possibilities of the future may be. The fundamental objective of the children's librarian is to develop the faculty of creative reading. It is possible that the inclusion of books for the slow reader has had a deterrent effect on the good reader, and the over-inclusion of such books may lead to mediocrity. In face of insufficient staffs, it is possible that too many group activities in the library may interfere with the intimate relationship between the book, the librarian and the child.

G.N.B.

#### **1486 No Library Department is an Island: II. The County Unit**

George B. Moreland

Lib. J., 15 October 1951, LXXVI: 18, 1672—75.

Over-specialisation and the fact that children's librarians have tended to remain aloof from the main current of public library service, are reasons put forward for the considerable decline in the number of persons taking up work with children. Reduced bookfunds, less responsibility and lower salaries are other factors. Details follow of the efforts made in Montgomery County Library, Maryland, to bring about a co-ordinated service in which all librarians co-operate to find the best solution to their common problems.

## **LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES : SPECIAL RELATIONS**

### **1487 De grenzen van het leeszaaluitbreidingswerk**

[The limits of library extension work]

G. A. Van Riemsdijk

Bibliotheekleven, September 1951, XXXVI: 9, 266—269.

Discusses the contribution of F. P. Keppel: "Looking forward: a fantasy" to *The library of to-morrow: a symposium* (Chicago 1939) and concludes that the field of library extension work should be limited to support of the literary tradition and that all kinds of extension work using materials other than printed ones, exceed the boundaries of the library's function.

J.v.d.J.

### **1488 Adult Education and the Library in Oamaru**

Helen Cowey

N.Z. Libs., September 1951, XIV: 8, 197—203. Illus.

The Borough Council have recently taken over the Oamaru Library with its stock of mainly "popular" books, and by working in close co-operation with the Adult Education Centre housed in the same building, successful efforts are being made to demonstrate that a library can offer services far wider than the provision of "light" reading. Issues are examined for evidence of interest in particular subjects, and after contact with borrowers, lectures and courses are arranged, given sufficient response. Book displays are arranged in connection with lectures, and picture displays are also available, to be used along with exhibits from the museum to supplement the book displays. Contact with outlying areas is made by joint visits by the librarian and the Adult education tutor, whereby the facilities offered by the library may be introduced to meetings of the local Women's Institutes, etc.

M.L.

## **CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING**

### **1489 Petty Codes and Pedagogues**

Paul S. Dunkin

J. of Cat. and Class., Summer 1951, VII: 3, 53—57.

For ten years cataloguers (Simplifiers vs. Elaborators) have been discussing a new code of cataloguing rules. The writer points out the weaknesses in courses in cataloguing, especially the application of rules under imaginary conditions or in cases where the practising cataloguer would refer to Library of Congress or Wilson cards, and goes on to suggest a more practical approach whereby cataloguing becomes a creative art offering a challenge: "What can I do under this particular set of circumstances to make this particular batch of books most useful as quickly as possible?"



**1490 Some International differences in the Cataloging and Bibliographical listing of Serial Publications**

Marga Franck

Serial Slants, October 1951, II : 2, 1—10.

Two main codes have been followed with regard to the cataloguing of the publications of societies, institutions, etc. The Anglo-American Code, building on the foundations laid by Panizzi and consolidated by Cutter, recognizes corporate bodies as the authors of their publications. The German ruling, propounded first by Dziatzko and then in the Prussian "Instruktionen", considers corporate bodies' publications to be anonymous. There seems, however, to be a trend towards the Anglo-American viewpoint, the only countries still completely adhering to the German principle being Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland. The divergence of practice between cataloguers at the international level is paralleled interprofessionally by the differing practice of the cataloguer on the one hand and the bibliographer on the other.

B.A.

**1491 Die neuen Anweisungen zur Anlegung des alphabetischen Kataloges in allgemeinen öffentlichen Bibliotheken**

[The new cataloguing code for public libraries]

Lotte Bergtel and Joachim Haberichter

Bibliothekar, November 1951, V : 11, 615—621.

The basic principles and history of the Code are sketched in detail with reference to various types of library. The changed rules are examined and compared with the old ones ; the abolition of square brackets is discussed as the most important alteration. Issued in two separate parts the New Code is handier, and makes comparison with examples much easier. Preceded by definitions the rules are grouped together so as to correspond with the adopted order in cataloguing. The appended Russian-German transcription table is authorised by the Ministry of Education.

F.M.J.

**1492 "Arrearages"—ugly word**

Andrew D. Osborn

Lib. J., 15 November 1951, LXXVI : 20, 1863—67.

Arrears comprise (1) items not processed, *e.g.* gifts, miscellaneous periodicals, snags and other publications set aside, and other ephemeral material, and (2) items classified, shelved and shelflisted only, *e.g.* whole collections on a topic, material in the less known languages, monographs in series. Other arrears include catalogue card queries and revisions, and classification adjustments. Since 1800 libraries have been accumulating arrears of work. Today financial and

manpower restrictions together with a shorter working week further aggravate the problem. The 1946 Annual Report of the Library of Congress stated that cataloguing arrears amounted to over one million titles, requiring the work of 264 persons of all grades for one year and would cost \$2½m. Solutions have been attempted by simplifying codes of cataloguing rules, and by deferred cataloguing, *i.e.* author entry only. The procedures used at the Widener Library, Harvard, to deal with half a million volumes in the past twelve years are described in detail.

#### **1493 Five Years' Cataloguing in Retrospect**

George Gray

Lib. World., October 1951, LIII: 616, 346—348.

The author's experiences and discoveries as cataloguer in one of the great university libraries using Library of Congress classification and a modified British Museum cataloguing code, have corrected to a great extent the faults of a specialized university course, removing him from a "groove" and broadening his outlook. The work of cataloguers is not held in sufficiently high esteem by faculty members.

P.M.W.

#### **1494 Katalogisering av musikalier**

[Cataloguing printed music]

Åke Lellky

Nord. Tid., 1951, XXXVIII: 2, 75—79.

Particular attention is given to the differences between cataloguing ordinary books and music. The opus number is always used as a title, whether given or not in the title to the work. Where no opus numbers exist, the numbers given in thematic catalogues are used; for music prints 100 conventional titles are used. Dramatic music is entered under the original title. Cross references must always be made from the conventional title to the opus number.

#### **1496 Priority 4 Catalog Cards now produced by Multilith**

C. D. Gull

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 5 November 1951, X: 45, 12—13.

The purple and black aniline dyes used in the spirit duplicating process of catalogue cards have been found to fade in ultraviolet light and therefore unsatisfactory for permanency. Author cards for Priority 4 material are now multilithed by a carbon ink on rag-paper cards in the Book Section of the Copyright Cataloguing Division. Full cataloguing will wait until the staff can handle it.

#### 1497 The Centenary of Melvil Dewey

W. C. Berwick Sayers

Brit. Bk. News, December 1951, 136, 749—753. Bibliog.

The centenary year of the birth of Melvil Dewey coincides with the publication of the 15th edition of his *Decimal Classification*. While a student assistant at Amherst College Library, he realised the inconvenience caused by lack of system in arrangement. When he became Assistant Librarian, he devoted six months study to the problem, and his report to the College Library committee recommended a decimal scheme of arrangement. The first edition of the *Decimal Classification*, published in 1876, consisted of twelve pages of tables and eighteen pages of Relative Index. New and enlarged editions followed. The 15th edition has condensed the scheme to what are said to be essentials; the expanded tables and the special tables to make analytic classing possible have gone, the index has been pruned, and the introduction giving instruction how to classify a library has been omitted.

D.R.

#### 1498 New Standard Edition of Dewey

J. of Cat. and Class., Summer 1951, VII: 3, 57—65.

Describes the problems facing the Decimal Classification Committee on Classification in preparing the Standard (or 15th) Edition based on the expressed wants of librarians. Dr Milton Ferguson, editor, spoke of the need for a classification scheme which would serve the majority of libraries and bear a relation to books that exist. The index is admittedly inadequate and a more serviceable one is promised. A speaker from the angle of medium-sized public libraries, pointing out that the Standard Edition is geared to present needs, felt that logical arrangement of broad subjects was not imperative. The restoration of balance throughout the scheme was commended. The definitions, scope notes, modern terminology and conventional spelling were also welcomed. The 14th edition would still be useful as an outline of knowledge. A detailed comparison of the 14th and 15th editions follows.

#### 1499 Dewey—1951

Andrew D. Osborn

Ontario Lib. Rev., November 1951, XXXV: 4, 297—300.

The 15th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification is compared and contrasted with the 14th. One number out of every two has been changed, with a tendency to shorten the numbers. Tables have been altered. Terminology has been revised. Libraries adopting the standard edition are faced with the problem of adapting practices based on earlier editions.

D.R.

## **1500 Pianoforte Music and the Decimal Classification**

E. T. Bryant

Librarian, October 1951, XL: 10, 217—218.

The Dewey scheme was faulty in dividing piano music by form instead of by composer; the pianist is likely to be more interested in a particular composer's works than in say, a volume of waltzes. The 15th edition of Dewey largely puts this right by classing all piano music at 786.4 without sub-division, but it fails to cater adequately for four types of piano music, (a) piano duets, with two players sharing one keyboard (or piano concertos with the orchestral part arranged for second piano), (b) two piano works, (c) country dance music, sword dances, (d) music written primarily for teaching purposes. Each should have a special sub-division of 786.4. For (a) 786.49 is suggested, for (b) 786.48.

P.M.W.

## **1501 Erfahrungsbericht zur Verwendung der Dezimal-klassifikation bei der Elektrotechnischen Zeitschrift (ETZ)**

[Progress report on the use made of UDC in the "Electrotechnical Journal"]

Hans Winkler

Nach. f. Dok., September 1951, II: 3, appendix xix.

Since 1935 ETZ has used UDC for the arrangement of (a) the contents of the Journal, (b) the library of 10,000 volumes, and (until the War) (c) the internal office files. The German abridged edition is used except in the class 5 and 62, where the complete edition is used. In Berlin no other large firm was known to use UDC. No reader has favoured the scheme and the office files are no longer arranged by it, but it serves the specialist users of the library well. The half-yearly "Extensions and corrections" will reduce deficiencies in the scheme. Since many periodicals give inaccurate classmarks, a supervisory office in each state is needed. Eastern periodicals, instead of, as formerly, giving contents summaries in German, English or French, now often reveal their contents through UDC numbers. ETZ will continue to use the scheme.

J.S.A.

## **1502 Bericht über meine Erfahrungen mit der DK**

[Report on my experiences with UDC]

Manfred Richter

Nach. f. Dok., September 1951, II: 3, appendix xii—xiv.

The author has used UDC in his bibliographic work in chromatography. He describes difficulties encountered in forming his card index. Active co-operation in the future development of UDC is the best

way to achieve a successful systematic use of it. To avoid divergencies in different countries, good international control is needed.

J.S.A.

(Other articles dealing with the use of UDC in this special supplement are : Wert der Dezimalklassifikation für die Bibliothek [Value of UDC for the library] by Werner Schmitz ; Eigene Erfahrungen mit der DK by S. Rosch.)

### **1503 A Filing Scheme for Pamphlets**

B. Agard Evans

Aslib. Proc., August 1951, III : 3, 165—168.

A location number designating the country of its origin, the issuing body and the serial position is assigned to each pamphlet. Reprints and certain miscellaneous pamphlets are denoted by special symbols. The pamphlets are arranged in order of their location numbers. A detailed master schedule of the first parts of the location number and their sub-divisions must be kept on loose-leaf foolscap or index cards. The scheme is based on a system in use at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

J.S.R.

### **1504 Comprehensive Historical Indexing: The Virginia Gazette Index**

Stella Duff Neiman and Lester J. Cappon

Amer. Arch., October 1951, XIV : 4, 291—304.

An account of the production of a detailed index to the newspapers published in Williamsburg, Virginia, from 1736 to 1780, written in the hope that it will help future indexers undertaking large projects. The time an index will take to compile, and hence its cost, may best be gauged by making a sample index of a portion of work and computing from that. Indexers should be familiar with the field germane to the subject and be willing to concern themselves with facts which may be of value to a future enquirer, although of no special interest to themselves. In order to determine a general indexing policy these questions need to be asked : First, is the index for the use of some specific group ? If so the problem is comparatively simple. If not then what information is found in this material that is unique to it, and is the remainder also of interest ? A code of specific rules must now be drawn up of application to all items in particular indexing classes and including decisions on technicalities of symbols, abbreviations, spelling and so on. "Tracings" of indexing should be kept, preferably on perforated strips of five 3 x 5 slips. On the completion of each section of work the slips may be torn apart and arranged alphabetically.

M.G.R.

### 1505 The Literature Summary

B. H. Weil

J. of Chem. Educ., November 1951, XXVIII : 11, 572—575.

The literature summary is provided by the "literature scientist" in cases where a bibliography or an annotated bibliography would not be detailed enough. In form the literature survey (summary) differs little from an original paper and the writer must understand at least the fundamentals of the subject to be surveyed, must be able to find information on that subject and be able to present his findings effectively. The author deals first with the handling of data prior to writing the summary and then with its preparation. The various forms of literature summary are described. B.A.

### 1506 Scientists Share and Serve

E. J. Crane

Chem. and Eng. News, 15 October 1951, XXIX : 4250—53.

The author is editor of *Chemical Abstracts* and was recently awarded the Priestley Medal of the American Chemical Society for his work in that capacity, the present article being his address at the presentation. He stresses the importance of the free dissemination of scientific information and warns against allowing secrecy to hamper, beyond reasonable limits, free publication of scientific papers. *Chemical Abstracts* provides a rough measure of the distribution of scientific activities throughout the world, and tables and curves to show trends since 1907 are produced from statistics obtained by counting abstracts. The standardization of chemical nomenclature, the mechanization of literature searching (which is particularly applicable to chemical problems), and international collaboration in science, are also briefly dealt with. S.C.G.

### 1507 Punch Card Abstract Service Provided by N.A.C.E.

*Corrosion*, 1951, VII : 211.

The American National Association of Corrosion Engineers has recently started to issue its abstracts printed on 5-in. x 8-in. punched cards. This avoids the delay in obtaining the biennial *Bibliographic Survey of Corrosion*, and the effort of cutting out and pasting on cards the abstracts printed in the journal. The new cards provide for punching by subject, author, journal and date, and will be printed as copy is prepared for the journal. D.J.F.

### 1508 Recent Developments in Physics Abstracting

Dwight E. Gray

Physics To-day, August 1951, IV : 18—20.

The purpose of this article is to study the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Science Abstracting of the Physical Society and American Institute of Physics (see Amer.

J. Physics, Oct. 1950, XVIII, 417—424). The Committee on Management of *Physics Abstracts* has agreed to one hundred per cent. coverage of a small specific list of journals, and plan to publish such a list. It has also accepted without reservation the recommendation of full coverage of certain subject fields (astrophysics, biophysics, medical physics, and chemical physics). The indexing of *Physics Abstracts* is being improved. The recommendations affecting the editing of journals are being taken up. More use will be made of authors' abstracts, and the editors of the journals of the American Institute of Physics have agreed that all papers must carry such an abstract. Page proofs of these abstracts are being sent by airmail direct to *Physics Abstracts* in London, thereby reducing the time-lag by one to two months. The measures taken by the American Physical Society to help meet the increased cost of production of *Physics Abstracts* are outlined. A Unesco Committee on Physics has decided that physics can best be served by an international physics abstracting service, for which the existing abstracting journals in different languages would serve as the national editions. The Committee is also striving towards the universal preparation and use of authors' abstracts, extension of the airmailing of page proofs of abstracts, greater exchange between abstracting periodicals, and increased co-operation among editors with regard to classification and indexing methods.

S.C.G.

### 1509 Style Manual of the American Institute of Physics

J. Opt. Soc. Amer., September 1951, XLI: 568—596.

The manual is intended for the assistance of authors writing for journals published by and through the American Institute of Physics. It consists of the following sections: (i) Short History of a Manuscript, explains how a manuscript is prepared for the press by the publication office. (ii) Preparation of a Scientific Paper deals with the layout of the author's typescript, gives a sample journal page indicating type-sizes and methods of laying out tables and equations, and finishes with a note on proof correction. (iii) Preparation of the Abstract follows closely the guide for abstracting prepared by the British Abstracting Services Consultative Committee. (iv) Preparation of figures gives instructions for the preparation of diagrams in a standard form. (v) General Style deals with punctuations, compound words, and title abbreviations. (vi) Mathematical Expressions indicates how they should be set out by the author so as to cause the least difficulty in type setting. (vii) Special Characters and Signs Available lists those available to the journals of the Institutes.

S.C.G.

## 1510 Journal Abbreviations

Wallace R. Brode

Physics To-day, August 1951, IV: 4-5.

The American Institute of Physics and the American Chemical Society have recently entered into an agreement to use a common system of journal citations which has been found acceptable to these large "producing" groups, but which may not always meet the wishes of librarians. The list of periodicals published every five years by *Chemical Abstracts* will provide the basis of the system, and will be submitted to the American Institute of Physics for discussion and approval. An innovation in the revision of the *Chemical Abstracts* list is the recognition of "colloquial" abbreviations as acceptable in a specific area indicated, e.g. *Ber. deut. chem. Ges. (colloq. chem. : Ber)* indicates that in chemical journals *Ber.* may be used, but elsewhere the extended abbreviation is required. For the present, the abbreviations in the *Chemical Abstracts* list as published in 1946 will also be followed by the American Institute of Physics with certain deviations indicated in part in the list given in the Style Manual of the Institute. The International Union of Chemistry has indicated its adherence to the list, so that the system is now the nearest approach to an accepted international agreement between the actual producers and users. The six rules of abbreviation are set out, and in conclusion the merits of the system are compared with the desires of librarians and "standards enthusiasts".

S.C.G.

## DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

### 1511 Voeux Présentés au Conseil de la F.I.D. par la 18e Conference Internationale de Documentation

Cahiers, November 1951: 9, 105-112\*

A detailed account of the recommendations of the International Conference on the subjects of UDC; application of technical methods to documentation, bibliographies and analyses; professional training and conditions; classification schemes and language problems.

G.K.S.

### 1512 Documentation Techniques in the U.S.A.: selection, reproduction and dissemination

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 22 October 1951, X: 43, 5.

Information officers from OEEC countries visited the U.S.A. in 1950 to study documentation techniques. This note speaks of the four sections covered by the published report: libraries and information services; documentary reproduction; use of punched cards; and recommendations. Microfilm in reel form is favoured in that it is the only form which can now be enlarged automatically by existing equipment. The findings on punch cards were negative.



Matters found useful were: (a) joint surveys for preparing comparative data about the utilization of technical and scientific information in industrial organisations; (b) sharing information through release to Europe of U.S. unpublished scientific and technical reports; (c) importation into Europe of American photographic equipment and typewriters.

**1513 The art of searching the literature. 1. Search for on-the-spot information**

Lucy O. Lewton

J. of Chem. Educ., September 1951, XXVIII: 9, 487—491.

“Literature searching may be of several types depending on the purpose: there is (i) search for on-the-spot information, (ii) survey proper which may range from the scholarly bibliography” (*i.e.* complete as possible) “to mere selected listing . . . and (iii) patent search”. The various general and some specialized sources, mainly in textiles and plastics, are given for on-the-spot information under such headings as:—“What is it,” “What is it like,” “What is it for,” “Who makes it,” etc.

B.A.

**1514 The art of searching the literature. 2. The literature survey proper**

Lucy O. Lewton

J. of Chem. Educ., October 1951, XXVIII: 10, 539—543.

Although literature searching is an art, a routine must be followed if efficiency is to result. The author suggests and discusses such a routine. Some secondary sources for searches are given and the usefulness of *Chemical Abstracts*, *British Abstracts* and *Chemisches Zentralblatt* is discussed. A section on patent searching in the U.S. Patent Office is included.

B.A.

**1515 Chemical Literature**

J. F. Smith

Industr. Eng. Ch., 1951, XLIII: 6, 1288—1291.

An outline history of the part played by the American Chemical Society in the publication and dissemination of research. An account is given of the origin of the Division of Chemical Literature, and of *Chemical Abstracts*. “Documentation” is defined “simply as the art of making literature searchable,” and the prospects of using mechanised methods are discussed. Better organisation of documents is necessary first, and even afterwards there can be no substitute for personal discussion.

D.J.F.

### 1516 The Literature on Corrosion

Ivy M. Parker

*Corrosion*, 1951, VII: 450—454.

An account is given of the societies interested in corrosion, and the literature they publish. The National Association of Corrosion Engineers co-ordinates and abstracts this literature, and has devised a filing system for application to punched cards, with provision for coding subject, author, journal and date. An illustration of a completed card is given.

D.J.F.

### 1517 La Documentation à la Defense Nationale

Cahiers, October 1951: 8, 93—99.

Prior to 1948 the Belgian Ministry of National Defence had no co-ordinated library service. Its stocks were ample, but the documents could not be used effectively. In 1948, with the appointment of Major Danois as Director, the library's Documentation Bureau was created. Its functions were to abstract all documents relating to National Defence and to supply information adequately and promptly. The Bureau is available to all the Defence Departments and to all officers and the higher-ranking Defence officials. Three important reforms have been achieved: (a) centralised buying; (b) the organisation of inter-library lending both within the department and with large civil libraries (whose loans are also abstracted by the Bureau); (c) the establishment of fixed cataloguing rules (UDC is used). Full details are given of the work undertaken, which involves: (a) indexing 1,200 works per month; (b) abstracting 3,500 periodical articles per month; (c) abstracting newspapers (27 per day) and prospectuses and documents; (d) compiling documentation lists on subjects requested by readers.

G.K.S.

### 1518 Dokumentation für die deutsche Glastechnologie

[Documentation in German glass technology]

Karl Fill

Nach. f. Dok., September 1951, II: 3, appendix vi—x.

A documentation centre is the basis of all scientific work. In the monthly "Glastechnische Berichte" all papers and abstracts are classed by UDC. Titles of publications and abstracts are cut out and pasted on cards. This card index is consulted before an enquiry is answered. Copies of important papers are available in the centre or obtained from another library. There is also a microfilm collection and index. The service is supplemented by a list of specialists and by collections of letters, prospectuses and descriptions of machines. Financial considerations are briefly discussed.

J.S.A.

## 1519 Dissemination of Technical Information by AEC

Dwight E. Gray

Physics To-day, November 1951, IV : 11, 22—24.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's policy on the dissemination of technical information on atomic energy and allied subjects is outlined. Certain fields, a list of which is given, are designated "unclassified" and in these no secrecy restrictions are placed on the publication of research results. "Classified" (*i.e.* secret) documents may be subsequently "declassified." The responsibility for making available technical information of the AEC lies with the AEC's Technical Information Service, which also procures similar information required by the Commission from non-AEC sources. The principle medium for making known the existence of unclassified and declassified AEC technical reports is the semi-monthly *Nuclear Science Abstracts*, which also covers as extensively as possible conventionally published papers and books, domestic and foreign. Quarterly subject and nuclide [*i.e.* arranged by nuclear species] indexes are issued, and a cross-referenced cumulative index is published for each annual volume. The Commission encourages the publication of unclassified results as articles in the scientific press or in other forms. Many books are sponsored by the AEC, the most ambitious series being the *National Nuclear Energy Series*. In order to make available the unclassified and declassified reports which do not achieve publication, the AEC Technical Information Service has organized a system of depository libraries in which essentially complete collections of such material are maintained. Forty major university and research libraries were selected for this purpose with the aid of the American Library Association. These libraries can supply microfilm and photostat copies. S.C.G.

## 1520 Zur Tätigkeit der "Zentralstelle für wissenschaftliche Literatur"

[On the work of the Central Office for Scientific Literature]

Klaus Schrickel

Bibliothekar, August 1951, V : 8, 434—436.

The task of the ZWL is the centralization of the supply of foreign scientific literature (including West Germany) which is to be made widely accessible by means of microfilms, photostats, and other duplicating processes, as well as the provision of a centralized, co-ordinated translation service. So far it has failed owing to lack of qualified staff, together with a huge number of requests. The scientists themselves are to blame in that they ask for the fabrications of reactionary pseudo-science, instead of the publications of the progressive countries. The literature of the Soviet Union must always come first, being the most valuable as

to quality and quantity. This is vital for the development of German science to a science which Stalin, the greatest scientist of our age, has called the progressive one.

F.M.I.

### **1521 Documentation et Musées**

François Boucher

A.B.C.D., July–August 1951 : 2, 45–50. Figures.

Deploring the lack of an international system for documentation in museums, the author cites the Carnavalet Museum in Paris as an example of what could be achieved. Divided into four major sections, the collections are concerned with the landscape and the historical events and personalities of Paris. The principal catalogue contains more than 13,000 main entries, which relate to paintings, sculpture, furniture, etc. Main entry is under "object", and it includes details of author or period, physical make-up, history, means of reproduction, and bibliography. Subject reference cards are of various colours according to the class of object. A photographic file contains reduced reproductions of the more important items. Reference Dossiers consist of files of administrative references, correspondence, bibliographical references, photographs (e.g. enlargements of details), and are classified in the same way as the main entries. Separate records are kept of items not available in the Carnavalet. [Illustrated are a main entry, a subject reference, and an entry in the numismatics section.]

G.K.S.

### **1522 Centre de Documentation Muséographique**

Cahiers, October 1951 : 8, 101.

The aims of the documentation centre of the International Council of Museums (founded in 1948) are: to prepare a card catalogue of museums (the sections concerning Central Europe, Switzerland, and Italy have been completed); to compile a bibliography of museums (the first part will soon be published); to collect photographic documents (3,500 at present) and works on museographic matters (2,000); and to obtain, by means of exchanges, periodicals published by museums ( $\pm 300$ ).

G.K.S.

### **1523 Les Publications Périodiques Répondent-Elles aux Besoins Documentaires ?**

[Are periodical publications meeting the requirements of documentation ?]

Jean de Laclémandière

A.B.C.D., July–August 1951 : 2, 51–53. Diagram.

If periodical publications are to fulfil their dual purpose of assisting professional training and general culture, more documentation of articles is needed. To avoid wasteful duplication of effort

and unnecessary time lag, abstracts should be included with the article. The cost of binding and the difficulties of stocking would be greatly reduced if all periodicals would conform to a standard size. The issue of preprints is advocated, as is the use of microfilms, microcards, and heliographic prints. The publishers should accept the responsibility for maintaining the appropriate archives and periodicals files. [A graph compares the varying sizes of 1,000 different reviews.]

G.K.S.

### **1524 La Bibliographie Sociologique**

Cahiers, November 1951 : 9, 114.

The Institute of Sociology of Utrecht University edits bibliographic catalogue cards relating to questions of sociology, sociology, and social psychology. The total annual issue of 2,500 cards is sold at 75 florins. The cards, which are indexed according to UDC and a special classification scheme, contain a short analysis and, wherever possible, the name of a Dutch library possessing the work.

G.K.S.

## **DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION**

### **1525 Preliminary report on the survey of user needs in a microfacsimile reader capable of projecting both transparent and opaque materials**

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 17 September 1951, X : 38, appendix. Diags.

The results of a survey made by the Navy Research Section of the Library of Congress showed that the majority of the 30.7% of returns from 2227 users favour: the image projected on a screen built into the reading device at a distance of 12 inches and of a size 10-in. x 12-in., preferably to include a whole page. A reader to take both transparent and opaque materials is desired even if the price is double that for a single reader; it should be portable; the control knobs should be at the right and side of the reader, and arranged so that a clockwise turn moves the image upward and anticlockwise to move the image to the left.

### **1526 La Conservation des Microfilms**

Cahiers, October 1951 : 8, 102.

The Postal Museum at the Hague possesses several microfilms sent, during the Siege of Paris, by carrier-pigeons. The films are preserved by means of Canadian balm and protected by two glass plates (a method used for microscopic preparations).

G.K.S.

## **1527 The Microfilming Projects at Mount Sinai and Jerusalem**

Kenneth W. Clark

Lib. of C.Q.J., May 1951, VIII: 6—12. Photos.

As a first year's project, the American Foundation for the Study of Man selected the examination of the library of the secluded monastery of Saint Catherine on Mount Sinai. This contains one of the most significant collections of original research documents, 3,300 manuscripts in twelve languages. The expedition of about 20 scholars was launched from Cairo in January, 1950. All documents were examined and about half were selected for microfilming. These included all Biblical texts (especially the Codex Syriacus) and commentaries, patristic and liturgical and some secular literature such as Byzantine music, and imperial firmans. Many colophons were photographed, and a 4-in. x 5-in. viewing camera was used for recording the wealth of miniatures. Surprisingly early paper documents included one dated 831. There are numerous original bindings, some before 1000 A. D. The opportunity was taken to assemble some manuscripts in order, and to treat and recondition others, while a number of "lost" items were rediscovered.

A similar project for Jerusalem was undertaken in 1949—50 for the libraries of the Patriarchs of the Greek Orthodox and of the Armenian Churches. In the former case, similar criteria to those of the Sinai task prevailed in the examination and recording of the 2,400 mss. in eleven languages dating back to the 9th century: while in the latter, only 32 special documents were filmed.

For the two expeditions 630,000 exposures had been made; these are being edited at the Library of Congress where check lists are in preparation, with the ultimate intention of producing a detailed index guide. J.C.S.

## **1528 La Mission Photographique au Mont Sinai**

Cahiers, October 1951: 8, 102.

The complete collection of microfilms will be kept at the Library of Congress, and copies will be supplied on request. 2,000 pieces of architecture (XII—XIX centuries) will be featured in addition to Syriac, Georgian, Slavonic, Ethiopian, Greek, and Arab manuscripts. G.K.S.

## **1529 Microcards for the Chemistry Library. [Proceedings of the Pacific Southwest Association of Chemistry Teachers]**

Agnes Ann Green

J. of Chem. Educ., October 1951, XXVIII: 10, 549—552. Photos.

The author advocates the use of microcards to minimise the storage and financial difficulties caused by the rapid increase of periodical literature in the chemical field. The advantages of microcards are discussed. Photographs of a microcard and two types of reader are included in the text. B.A.

## DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

### 1530 Rapid Transmission of Information

Dwight E. Gray

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 22 October 1951, X : 43, 11.

The three steps in high speed communication are : (i) getting the material ready, *i.e.* finding the book, typing information, reproduction or translation into a code for teletype ; (ii) transmission by messenger, mail, airmail, telephone, telegraph, teletype or facsimile techniques ; (iii) reception, which is largely determined by the methods used in (i) and (ii). Variables affecting choice are : distance, cost for wire or radio transmission, urgency, form of request, and the possible savings in library collections by use of rapid transmission from a central library. Other difficulties arise due to the way in which information is stored in the forms of books, periodicals and reports. Recent coding machines using electronic devices suggest the possibility of "canning" information. An experiment in the use of facsimile in library communication is to be set up in the U.S. Other studies would examine the use of teletype, the Polaroid hand camera, and the use of ink-spray and "smoke" reproduction techniques.

### 1531 Archivists and Bibliographical Control : A Librarian's Viewpoint

Verner W. Clapp

Amer. Arch., October 1951, XIV: 4, 305—311.

A discussion of developments in mechanical aids at present chiefly confined to libraries but perhaps applicable also to archive repositories : microfilm ; teletype ; "Ultrafax"—television at one centre of microphotographic copies of material available in another ; photo-offset printing ; and new uses for Hollerith punched cards. Library work is dependent on mechanisms for storing materials, for assigning locations for them in storage space and for finding them when needed. These basic tasks are shared by both archive and library collections.

M.G.R.

### 1532 New High Speed Facsimile System

Electronics, 1951, XXIV : 5, 160.

This high speed facsimile transmission system requires no processing at any point. Copy is held on a cylinder and scanned by a travelling light spot, which activates a photocell and transmits the page in parallel lines, 120 to the inch. The impulses are transmitted to the recorder by radio beam or wire circuit, and are reproduced on electrosensitive dry recording paper. 3,000 words per minute can be sent.

D.J.F.

### 1533 Ferrography

R. B. Atkinson and S. G. Ellis

J. Franklin Inst., 1951, CCLII : 5, 373—381.

The new process called "Ferrography" enables graphic information to be recorded on magnetic materials and be reproduced on paper. Magnetic inks are available for monochrome or colour reproductions, and the magnetic matrix may be used repeatedly and stored indefinitely. The experimental work and theoretical considerations are discussed. The advantages claimed include economy and speed of operation, permanence of image, and ability to record any information that is available in signal form.

D.J.F.

### 1534 Electronics in Duplicating

E. G. Gordon

Electronic Engineering, XXIII : 281, 252.

Electronic devices, in increasing use in commercial printing, are now being applied to mimeographing. The Stenafax machine has two cylinders mounted on a single shaft; the copy is wrapped round one, and a vinyl plastic stencil round the other. A photoelectric scanner scans the copy, and a stylus on the same carriage punches holes in the stencil when the scanner sees "black". Roneo Ltd. use similar principles, but the stencil is cut by an electric arc on metallised tissue paper.

D.J.F.

### 1535 Rapid finder for microfilm

D. A. Schulman

Electrical Manufacturing, 1951, XLVII : 2, 110—112.

An apparatus used in a Western Union Telegraph Co. office has microfilm, cut into strips, mounted between two roller chains looped over two standard sprockets, thus forming a closed belt. The index is on a drum mounted on the same frame, so that rotation of the index drum also rotates the belt of film. A light source is placed within the belt, and the whole enclosed in a box of which the upper end is a projection screen. The index drum protrudes from the middle of the box, and when turned to the desired reference, brings its image on to the screen.

D.J.F.

## ARCHIVES

(See also Abstract No. 1531)

### 1536 La Préservation des Manuscrits Anciens

Cahiers, November 1951 : 9, 116.

After two years research, the National Archives of India have perfected a method of preserving manuscripts in birch bark and paper coated with a layer of clay. The method consists of treating



the surface with a starch dextrose paste. To avoid the undesirable effects of water upon the clay, a waterless paste with a cellulose acetate base is to be used. Among the 2,000 mss. to be treated is the "Gilgit", the most ancient manuscript in India, dating from 500 or 600 B.C.

G.K.S.

### 1537 La Conservation des Documents

Cahiers, October 1951: 8, 103.

A process for preserving old documents has just been perfected in the United States, where it has been employed on the Declaration of Independence.

(See also Abstract No. 1151)

G.K.S.

### 1538 Archives Etrangères : les archives en U.R.S.S. (1)

[Archives in the U.S.S.R. (1)]

R.-H. Bautier

A.B.C.D., July—August 1951, 2, 43—44.

A Russian Government decree of 1918 sought to bring order to the existing documentary chaos by instituting a "States Record Office Unique Fund" and directing the regular deposit of the official papers of the new Soviet authorities. A course for archivists was started in Petrograd. National Congresses were held in 1920 and 1921; the Central Directorate of Archives was established; and an archivists' review, *Arkhivnoe Dielo* was published. To give the Directorate more authority, it was attached to the Party's Central Executive Committee in 1925. Steps were taken, in 1935, to classify and index the archives, and during the next three years about 88% of the total stock of some 120 million were dealt with. In 1938, the direction of archives was transferred to the People's Commissariat for the Interior. A decree of 1941 gave the Central Directorate of Archives control of the whole of the "Unique Fund" and all documents and archives relating to the cultural history of the peoples of the Union. The only exclusions were the Archives of the Party and of the Young Communists and the collections in the Marx-Engels-Lenin Museum. Documents were deposited in each Republic, while Moscow had seven depots and Leningrad two. Standardised methods have been adopted, and much research has been undertaken with regard to conservation of inks and papers, the use of microfilm, etc. The problem of providing suitable professional training has been solved partly by establishing the "Istoriko Archiwnyi Institut," which provides a four-year course for about 150 students. The syllabus includes archives, paleography, national history, administrative law, languages, book-keeping, and numerous allied subjects.

G.K.S.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### 1539 Progress in Bibliographical Services

UNESCO Bull., October 1951, V : 10, 341—344.

At present there are over 40 national bibliographical working groups, and 4 new ones being formed. Their work has been the subject of several publications. Unesco carries on with the groups as active a correspondence as is possible. As many groups are somewhat isolated, it is important that to the ties existing between Unesco and the groups should be added closer ties between the groups themselves, such as exchanges of opinion, information, etc. To further this purpose a new section starts in the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* entitled "Progress in Bibliographical Services." An appeal is made to all members of groups to give information on significant developments in their respective countries, especially on organization and planning. The establishment of national bibliographical services, the co-ordination of those already in existence, and the improvement of services are the special objects of this section. The section will also include information on governmental and non-governmental international organizations. It is hoped that these will inform Unesco of their activities and problems. Unesco's part in bibliographical questions will be included.

W.J.M.

### 1540 The Denver Bibliographical Centre

Eulalia Dougherty Chapman

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., October 1951, XXXIX : 4, 284—289.

This centre undertakes bibliographical research of all kinds : it is financed largely by subscription, based on population (or number of students) plus an additional service charge for each time the centre is used. It has a very large reference collection and a full union catalogue of the area, based on a depository copy of the L. of Congress card catalogue. The Centre is now playing the main part in a thorough survey of the whole Mountain Plains Library Association area.

A.N.

### 1541 BNB and CBI

W. J. McEldowney

N.Z. Libs., July 1951, XIV : 6, 157—160.

A comparison, amply documented with statistics, between the Cumulative Book Index and the newer British National Bibliography. The BNB which covers British publications only, is much more complete and prompt in listing in its more limited field than the CBI. In a sample survey, more than half the items listed in a certain issue of the BNB did not appear in the CBI within nine months. Most, though not all of these omissions are explained by

the policy of the CBI to exclude from its province many types of publication included by the (BNB notably government publications, cheap editions of fiction and other ephemeral material). The CBI covers not only the British publications, but all works written in the English language, and this, together with its lower cost, will prevent it being superseded by the BNB. M.L.

**1542 Franco-German Studies ; a current bibliography**

Bull. of Bib., May—August 1951, XX: 5, 108—112.

The Bibliography Committee of the Comparative Literature Section, Group VII (Franco-German Literary Relations) of the Modern Language Association of America compiles an annual survey of books, articles and reviews dealing with Franco-German literary relations. The present survey is the seventh and covers material for the year 1950 although some supplementary matter for the years 1948 and 1949 has been included. 52 American and European periodicals, in addition to books and Doctoral Dissertations, have been covered. The bibliography, comprising 104 items, is divided into two sections: (a) General, and (b) Special Studies. Under these headings the entries are arranged alphabetically by author, usually. Most of the entries carry short annotations. B.A.

**1543 The Bissainthe Bibliography of Haiti**

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 24 September 1951, X: 39, 7—9.

The National Librarian of Haiti, Max Bissainthe, obtained the support of the Library of Congress through the Bowker Fund "for bibliographical services" for the publication by photo-offset from typewritten copy of a 1052-page "*Dictionnaire de Bibliographie Haitienne*." This work of over 10,000 titles covers the period 1803—1949.

**1544 Uchet literaturny vychedshei za gody sovetskoi vlasti**  
[Soviet bibliography, 1917—1945]

E. Sheglin

Bibliotekar, 1950: 12, 31—35.

The following bibliographies are now being compiled in the U.S.S.R.: (1) *Bibliography of periodicals, 1917—45* in addition to c.20,000 titles of periodicals, registers collective works, continuations, catalogues etc. Bibliography covers periodicals in all languages published within the U.S.S.R. Cards are being printed for particular titles as soon as bibliographical descriptions are ready. (2) *Bibliography of books published in the U.S.S.R., 1917—47* compiled on the basis of union catalogues of four largest national libraries: Lenin Library, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, Library of the Academy of Science and Library of the Central Book Office. It is estimated that the bibliography will cover a million titles, three quarters of which are in Russian.

M.L.D.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

### 1545 **Homage to Emily Dickinson ; tributes by Creative Artists** [A bibliography]

William White

Bull. of Bib., May—August 1951, XX : 5, 112—115.

The work of Emily Dickinson, the New England poet, has inspired many creative artists, especially since the posthumous publication of her *Poems* [1st Series] in 1890. The main bibliography of 59 items includes ten musical settings. A supplementary bibliography of 38 items covering poetry about Emily Dickinson has been supplied by Charles R. Green. Arrangement in each case is alphabetically by author.

B.A.

### 1546 **A Classified Bibliography of Publications on the History and Development of Electrical Engineering and Electrophysics. Part III**

Thomas James Higgins

Bull. of Bib., May—August 1951, XX : 5, 115—122.

Entries are arranged chronologically under the following headings: Electrical Machinery (continued), Electric Traction, Electric Welding, Electric Furnaces, Electrochemistry, Radiology, Electron Tubes, Electrical Communication—General, Land Telegraphy, Submarine Telegraphy. 19th and 20th Century British and American books and periodicals have been covered.

B.A.

### 1547 **The New York Public Library in Fiction**

Edward F. Ellis

Bull. of Bib., May—August 1951, XX : 5, 122—123.

In this bibliography of 40 items the entries are arranged alphabetically by authors. In the five cases where authors have written under a pseudonym, entry is under this pseudonym and not under the writer's real name. The pages on which the references to the New York Public Library appear are given.

B.A.

### 1548 **Three Recent Scottish Catalogues**

M.C.P.

Lib. Assn. Rec., October 1951, LIII : 10, 319.

Two book exhibitions were arranged in Glasgow and Edinburgh respectively for the Festival of Britain, 1951. Two catalogues prepared by the Organizer of the Exhibitions, Mr. R. O. Duggan, City Librarian of Perth, are entitled *Twentieth Century Scottish Books*,

and *Eighteenth Century Scottish Books*. The revised edition of the *Catalogue of the Moir Library of the Scottish Beekeepers' Association* lists 2,000 works and 700 volumes of periodicals dealing with bees and beekeeping, the collection housed in the Edinburgh Central Public Library.

D.R.

### **1549 The Bibliotheca Walleriana in the Uppsala University Library**

Hans Sallander

Nord. Tid., 1951, XXXVIII: 2, 49—74. Illus.

In 1950 the library collected by Dr. Erik Waller, surgeon, was presented to Uppsala University Library. Including over 23,000 works, the collection consists primarily of old medical and scientific literature. A description of the older and more interesting works comprises the major part of the article.

### **1550 UB Wien, Musikalienkatalog**

[University Library, Vienna. Catalogue of music]

Mitteilungen der VÖB, November 1951, IV: 5, 8.

When in 1932 the "Preussische Beschreibung" was introduced music continued to be catalogued according to the "Old Description" This proved unsatisfactory, so that since April 1950 a change is being effected. Title entries are being separated and, as before, continue to be written out and filed in about 30 catalogue drawers. All other music entries, embodying improvements, are being compiled in a sheaf catalogue of which letter K has now been reached. When completed, at the end of 1952, it will comprise about 1,000 typed pages in 7 to 8 thin vols. held in folders to facilitate insertion of additions.

F.M.J.

### **THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION**

#### **1551 How to look at a Book**

Francis Meynell

Print. Rev., Autumn 1951, XVI: 56, 29—30.

An appreciation of the part that books can play in the cultural life, with indications of the standards by which they are judged, e.g. selection and placing of type, illustrations, paper, cover cloth and dust jackets.

R.N.L.

**1552 The World's Greatest Museum of Paper**

William Bond Wheelwright

Paper and Print, Winter 1951, XXIV : 4, 382—389. Illus. Bibliog.

The Dard Hunter Paper Museum is now located in the Charles Hayden Memorial Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and represents the life time accumulation of materials relating to the origin, production and utilisation of paper. Details are given of Dard Hunter's career in this study and of the interesting exhibits e.g. the ancient paper making implements and the Mathias Koops business correspondence.

(Orig. publ. in *The Paper Maker*, house journal of The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.) R.N.L.

**1553 Practical Paper Making : 10. The M.G. Machine**

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print, Winter 1951, XXIV : 4, 420—426. Illus.

This machine seems to have been an adaptation of the Fourdrinier or Vat Machines and no authoritative records of its first appearance seems to exist, but the earliest model traced was working in Westmorland about 1862. Its use made possible the production of papers glazed on one side only due to the steam heated large diameter polished steel cylinder. R.N.L.

**1554 Practical Paper Making : 8. The Finishing of Paper**

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print, Summer 1951, XXIV : 2, 188—194. Illus.

Definition and brief comment on the general mill terms for the ultimate operations after the paper has left the machines, e.g. conditioning, surfacing, slitting, cutting and guillotining. R.N.L.

**1555 Comparison between cotton and linen rags and wood pulps**

W. Kilpper

*Papier*, 1951, 5 (10), 202—8 (May 25); (11/12), 251—6 (June 30); (13/14), 294—9 (July 31) [In German].

Good wood cellulose from Scots pine and spruce are markedly superior to sound rag papers in respect of folding endurance. The through tear strength of rag papers is much more strongly dependent on the fibre length than that of wood papers. Linen sample sheets showed a marked superiority in through tear strength. Cotton rag papers when lightly beaten are also superior to wood pulps in through tear strength. A table is included comparing cotton, linen and wood pulps from the viewpoint of chemical, fibre and beating properties, tearing length, folding endurance, through tear, absorptive capacity, chemical parchmmentizing properties, density, air permeability and opacity.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, Sept. 1951. Abstract No. 1348)

### **1556 Here is the importance of Paper in offset lithography**

Charles W. Latham

Amer. Pr., November 1951, CXXXII: 11, 37, 56—62.

There is no entirely perfect paper for the offset lithographer, and a compromise must be found among the various kinds manufactured. The processes of making are examined with a view to determining at which stage the problems of lithography arise—mostly with regard to the hygroscopic properties of paper. Great importance is attached to storage, as moisture is absorbed over a period of time, and wrinkling may occur.

R.N.L.

### **1557 Paper Testing Methods : No. 8, Second Series—What you should know about standard paper tests**

Charles V. Morris

Print. Mag., November 1951, LXXV: 11, 58—61.

The tests explained include those for determining direction of grain, the Mullen strength tests; the Elmendorf Test for tearing strength; the folding test; and others for printability, especially with regard to ink absorption. Tub sizing is detected by iodine; ground wood fibre by phloro-glucinol acid.

R.N.L.

### **1558 The durability of paper**

K. E. C. Buyn

Bull. Ass. tech. Ind. Pap., 1951, 5 (5), 231—8 (July) [In French].

The effect of cellulose, a-cellulose, hemicelluloses, pectins, lignin, cutin, boiling, heating, loading, synthetic resins, sunlight, heat, humidity, drying and dust on the durability of paper is discussed. The fibres should be as long and strong as possible, pure a-cellulose should be used, minimum heating and resins with a positive charge. Volatile organic acids should be used for the emulsification of the synthetic resins.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, Sept. 1951. Abstract No. 1343)

### **1559 Present day Printing Processes and Paper**

F. B. Meech

British Paper and Board Makers' Association, Proceedings of the Technical Section, February 1951, XXXII: 11—34, discussion 35—40.

Describes the fundamental characteristics of the various printing processes indicating the development of letterpress, lithographic and gravure machines. Discusses the requirements of paper in relation to the process.

(Quoted from *Battelle Library Review*, September 1951, No. 11174)

## **1560 New trends and developments in gravure printing**

H. J. A. de Goeij

*7th Int. Congr. Mast. Print.*, London, July 22—27, 1951, pp. 8—13 [Doi.13/7491].

Developments in photogravure are considered under: (1) Making the gravure cylinder more quickly. (2) Increasing the printing speed. (3) Reproduction of colours. The main difficulties discussed under (1) are difficulties with register and with the fidelity of reproduction. The Kaulen and A.T.F. Henderson systems, Du Pont Rotofilm (a silver bromide tissue) and the Dultgen Method are described. In connection with attempts to increase the printing speed the length of the paper web, drying systems, the enclosure of the machine, solvent-recovery, sheet-fed presses and inks are discussed. Proofing presses (A.T.F., Bouzard, Hyroto) and paper are also briefly discussed and reference is made to gravure-offset and Huebner's gravure-onset.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, Sept. 1951. Abstract No. 1459)

## **1561 Modern developments (in photogravure)**

A. C. Larcombe

*Brit. colon. Print.*, 1951, 148 (1,177), 646, 648 (June 22).

After a brief account of the development of photogravure in this country, the technique used at Sun Printers Ltd. is outlined, including the Rinco process.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, August 1951. Abstract No. 1279)

## **1562 Using the (photogelatin) collotype process in bookmaking**

D. Melcher

*Publishers' Wkly*, 1951, 159 (6), 906, 908, 910 (Feb. 10).

An outline of the collotype process and its applications.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts* Sept. 1951. Abstract No. 1455).

## **1563 Endurance Tests for a Fairchild "Scan-a-graving"**

*Brit. Pr.*, November—December 1951, LXIV: 381, 54—55. Illus.

Further technical details of the Fairchild half tone process, giving a report on the quality of reproduction during a long run. Edge deterioration is observed after 30,000 and the plate had to be re-mounted after 63,000. This should be done after 25,000 to prevent edge deterioration. The illustration shews this effect, and also the same plate after a run of 90,000.

R.N.L.







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